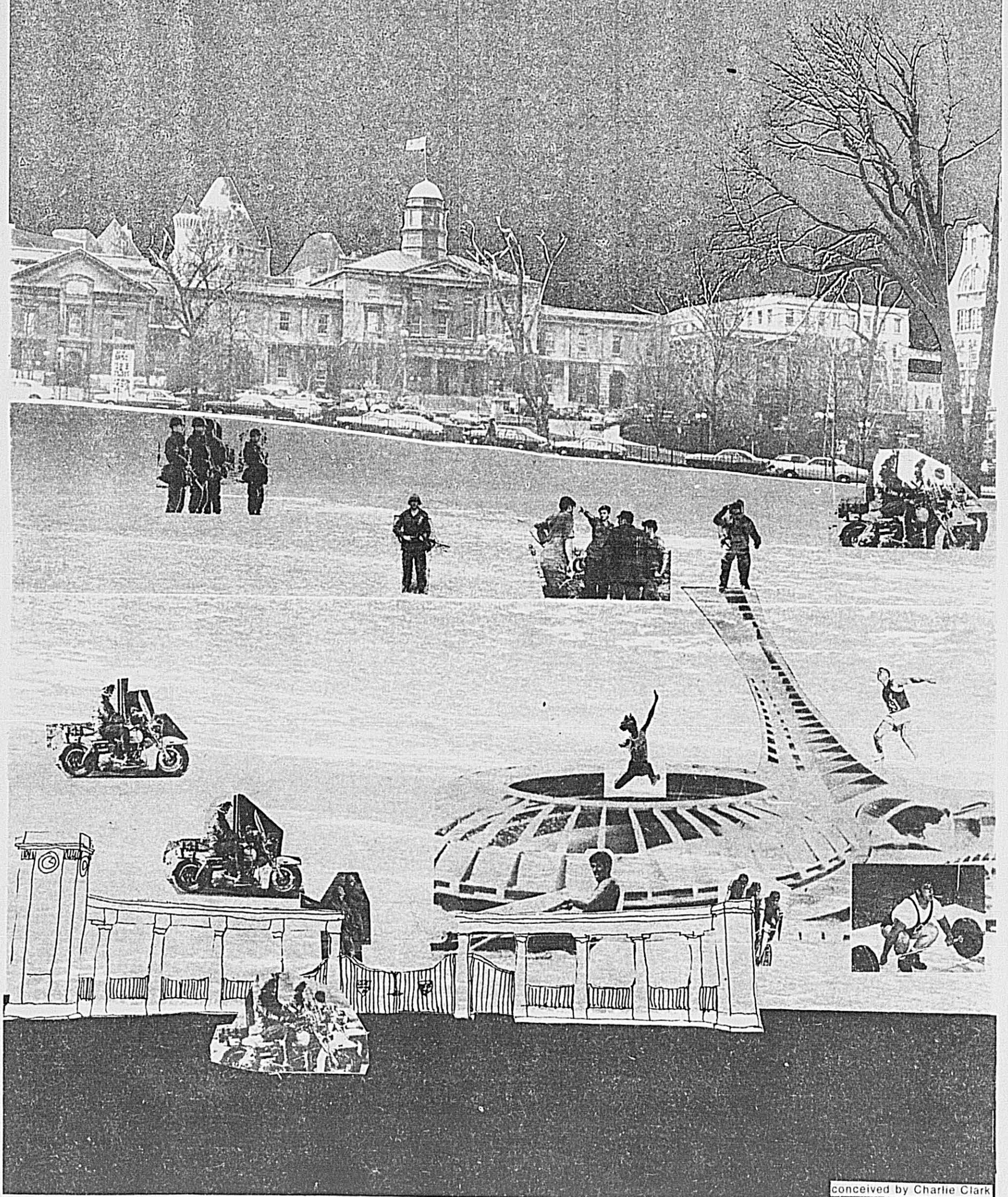
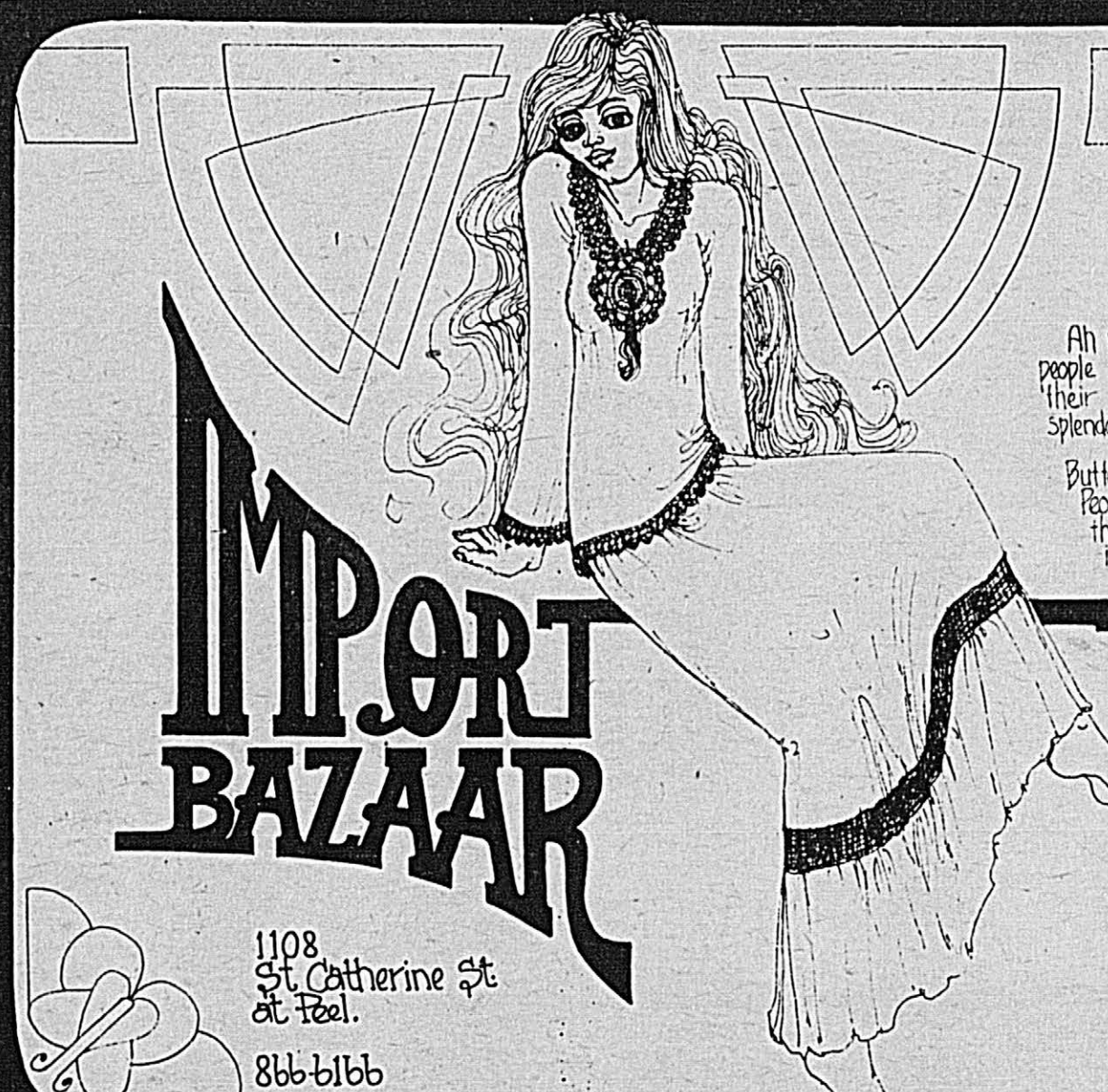


WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1976

MCGILL DAILY



conceived by Charlie Clark



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Claim olympic security masks police repression

by Larry Black

Civil liberties groups and the Montreal Citizens' Movement (MCM) have collected a large amount of evidence which suggests that a combined police force is planning to use the Olympic Games as an excuse to systematically "cleanse" Montreal of subversives and "undesirables".

The groups, which have formed a vigilance committee to monitor the crack down, indicate that the operation is already under way employing tactics of harassment and justifying the moves with "anti-terrorist" legislation.

To date, over 200 people have been "visited" by members of one or more of the three police forces involved, the Montreal Urban Community (MUC) police, the provincial Surêté du Québec, and the RCMP. The Canadian Armed Forces are also said to be involved in the action.

La Ligue des Droits de L'Homme claims that a large number of the victims of the harassment were on the infamous crisis list of October 1970. In that year, the combined forces, under licence of the War Measures Act, were able to imprison numerous "undesirables" for days without charge.

MUC police director Paul-Emile L'Ecuyer, meeting with MCM council members last week, denied the charge, saying he deplored the actions of 1970, and was doing what he could to insure that police repression at the games would be avoided.

However, the Civil Liberties Union (CLU) has numerous examples in which victims, usually immigrants and political refugees, have been threatened by members of the Montreal police force. One incident, which occurred in the off-island suburb of Ste. Therese, suggests MUC police are involved in a combined action. The



Stuart Russell

Thousands of demonstrators from all parts of Quebec marched from Hull to Parliament Hill in Monday's massive labor demonstration against Trudeau's wage freeze.

official excuse given for their presence in the area, which is outside MUC's jurisdiction, was that the suspect hadn't paid a parking ticket incurred on City territory.

Another recent incident occurred in east-end Montreal, when police raided a whole block and arrested 10 West Indian families, seizing their passports and bank accounts.

Other political refugees, par-

ticularly Chileans, have been visited, one reported having been told that it would be wiser for him "not to do anything in Montreal this summer, or better yet, stay away from the city altogether."

The harassment of immigrants apparently hinges on new legislation, labelled the Temporary Security Act, which grants extraordinary and arbitrary powers to immigration

officials. The bill gives the Minister of Immigration and his officials the power to expel or deport anybody who, in their opinion, could engage in acts of violence.

The bill, which applies to visitors, including students, and allows for no appeal or official accountability for the decision, will "obviously grant substantial arbitrary powers to

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Political Science Dept:

Sarf: A wall of silence, a bit of deception

by Marc Cassini

The following is an interview with Professor Harold Sarf concerning the circumstances relating to the non-renewal of his contract.

Daily: What reasons has the Department given you for your non-renewal?

Sarf: The reasons are several: first, my failure to complete my PhD thesis; second, my lack of publication; third, it is the consensus of the committee that my teaching has been rather spotty; and finally, there was unhappiness with my graduate student supervision and administrative work in the Department. The Committee felt I had a "less than illustrious record" and spoke of the "unwholesome effect such a record is bound to have on the academic calibre and reputation of a department our size."

Daily: Why have you not completed your thesis?

Sarf: I came to McGill in 1970 under a three year contract. In 1973, during the height of the Vaillancourt affair, my contract was renewed for two years. Another year was added at my request because of the ambitiousness and complexity of my thesis topic, "The Crisis of Modernity." I wrote huge amounts on this topic during my first years at McGill. I

changed topics because the project was too large for a thesis format. The deadline of May 1, 1975 was extended to September. When I returned from a half-year sabbatical in September, I submitted a letter that I'd resign if it wasn't done by June of 1976. I asked for the extra months because of how Professor Sam Noumoff was treated the previous year and because I shifted my topic. The Committee turned my request down and refused to renew my contract without reading any of my written work. I then appealed the Committee decision. Presented as evidence were testimonials from reputable scholars concerning my work, teaching evaluations that were of high quality, and letters from graduate students about my intellectual impact and quality of supervision. This appeal was rejected. The Committee said that "given your tempo of maturation, the time of your accession to the recognized company of established scholars was probably a long way off — too long for the needs of the Department."

Daily: Are the reasons the Department has given, in your opinion, the real reasons for your termination?

Sarf: No.

Daily: Why Not?

Sarf: I do not agree with the

Committee "that the qualities you have displayed during five years of service do not adequately meet the needs of the Department." First, with regard to the question of the thesis, it seems that different rules are invoked depending on the case in question. The Department chooses to upgrade standards when it suits its purposes. For instance, Professor Paul Noble was appointed to the teaching staff in 1963 and did not complete his PhD until 1972. This period of nine years found Professor Noble promoted to the position of Associate Professor with the degree incomplete. Professor Sam Noumoff was an Assistant Professor for seven years before completing his doctorate. He had taught in another University for one year before coming to McGill. McGill was my first position. Professor Shingler has taught for a total of nine years, seven at McGill and two at another university before completing his PhD.

Daily: Were they given the same amount of sabbatical time to complete their theses as you were?

Sarf: No. Professors Noumoff and Shingler were given 18 months with pay to finish their degrees while I was only given nine months. Neither Professors Shingler nor Noumoff

completed their degrees during their sabbatical leaves. Professor Shingler did so in a few months after returning while the case of Professor Noumoff, which occurred last year, was a bit more complicated. The Department, after some serious doubts, consented to his request to extend his deadline to August 1975 while it refused to accept my proposal to resign voluntarily in June if it was not finished. Professor Noumoff was told the Committee would not consider his publication record or other activities before the thesis was completed. In my case the Committee gave a full review of my record. It appeared I was being treated "six years up or out" even though I was not appointed under such regulations and other professors in the Department have been renewed three or four times without a tenure decision being made.

Daily: Why the difference?

Sarf: The reason the Committee shifts its ground rules from one year to the next is unclear, but it is related to its attitudes towards the professor in question. In my case a certain kind of review would highlight my "formal" weaknesses while in the case of Professor Noumoff another kind of review featured his weaknesses. The pattern I perceive is that the Department

invokes different sets of standards depending on the case in question.

Daily: However, the fact remains that you haven't done your thesis.

Sarf: The thesis is "nearly completed" as of a month ago, according to my supervisor at Berkeley. She would have signed it as it was, but we decided a few minor revisions were necessary to make it as good as it could be. The work will be done in a few months at the latest. She thought the work was original, refuting standard views of Nietzsche's relationship to Schopenhauer, and when fully worked out, would constitute a "fine scholarly book." Other scholars share the same views and have written the Department to that effect.

Daily: The Department claims you have not published anything. Is that the case?

Sarf: The Committee stated that the "heart" of its "dissatisfaction with your record was the plain fact that you had no publications whatsoever to your name." It is true I have not published. But the fact that the PhD is just being finished is not an indication of the lack of serious intellectual activity on my part.

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Karl Hess, former speech writer for Barry Goldwater and presently going the route of the libertarian working man, will speak at McGill on the bankruptcy of the Republican Party and other important things on Wednesday, April 7.

More TAs organize for improved salaries

by Justin Loughry

Despite last month's well-publicized wage increase won by Teaching Assistants in the faculty of Arts, dissatisfaction among TAs at McGill persists. Teaching Assistants in faculties unaffected by the February Settlement—such as Science, Engineering, and Education—are now seeking parity with TAs in the Faculty of Arts.

According to McGill Teaching Assistants' Association leadership, TAs in various University faculties are organizing themselves to demand wage increases comparable to those granted Arts TAs after their eight day strike a month ago.

Conditions of work and duties vary for TAs in different faculties, and they fill a variety of roles which range from lecturers to lab demonstrators to research assistants. But many with workloads comparable to those of Arts TAs were unaffected by wage increases granted last month.

Several weeks ago TAs in the faculty of Education told the

Daily that although their workload was similar to Arts TAs, they received only \$1200 to \$1600 yearly for their labours. Such figures fall considerably below what Arts TAs earned before their wage settlement last month.

In the faculty of Science, inequalities are complicated by the application of professors' research funds to TA remuneration in some areas, and the absence of such funds for augmentation of salaries in others.

The restructuring of Arts TA salary schedules last month emerged after a special Senate subcommittee on the employment of graduate students had recommended a review of teaching assistants' salaries in their January report. The work of the committee was also directed at a reduction of inequities that had arisen between different groups of teaching assistants.

While acknowledging the complexities of defining the category "teaching assistants" as applied to graduate assistants in different faculties, the committee recommended that TA salaries in general "be at a level commensurate with the responsibilities undertaken by them."

TAs in faculties other than Arts are saying that in most cases the duties undertaken by them are similar to those of TAs in the Arts Faculty. In a meeting of the MTAA last Wednesday, consensus emerged that wage increases applied to the latter's salaries should apply to TAs in all other faculties.

TA representatives at Wednesday's meeting also voiced concern over the date of notification to rehire TAs returning to McGill to further studies next year. They registered alarm over the emerging pattern of departments' deci-

sions to name only an interim number of TA appointments for next year pending final verification of budgetary allocations.

Last week Political Science TAs protested when their department informed them that only eleven full time TA positions could be guaranteed for next year given incomplete knowledge about available funds. After some discussion with Department Chairperson Professor Franz Kunz, the number of TA-ships was increased to fourteen with assurances that other positions would be added late this year or in September.

While uncertainty over funding gives rise to conservative employment estimates for teaching assistants, TAs hoping to renew their positions for next year are plagued with uncertainty.

MTAA leaders point to application deadlines at other graduate institutions and to a Council of Graduate Schools agreement which requires that students register before April 15 and binds them to that registration after that date. TAs unsure of their employment status wish to be clear on their options for next year should their positions go unrenewed, they want time to consider other alternatives.

From the Administration's standpoint, determination of available funds for next year depends on allocations from the provincial government. Spokespeople for the Administration explained last week that departments would have to be conservative in hiring teaching assistant staff until full information about available monies was known.

TAs from all faculties plan to continue organizing around the issues of salary parity across the University, re-hiring, and other matters of TA concern.

Teacher says CEGEPs controlled by industry

by Katherine Gutkind

CEGEP students were without classes Monday as both teachers and students went to Ottawa to protest the wage and price controls.

The demonstration ultimately marks a protest against government and big business interference in the Canadian economy. According to David Payne, President of the Vanier College Teachers' Association, what the Quebec government is trying to do is put the CEGEPs in the hands of big business.

Payne said that this move can be seen through two phenomena, which the teachers are ultimately trying to stop; Bill 21 (a modification of Bill 22) and the GTX program.

Payne sees Bill 21 as pressing forward three aims. The first is control of the CEGEPs through centralization. Secondly, the Bill will remove all students' parents and teachers, and the Academic Dean from membership on the respective Boards of Governors. Thus, according to Payne, the Board will become very restrictive. The last tactic the bill will implement concerns the Directors-General of the individual CEGEPs. The Director-General will have his or her term increased from three to five

years and it will be renewable.

The teachers are also fighting against a new program—the GTX system. Where Bill 21 is concerned with the structure of the CEGEP system, GTX is analyzing the formulation of the CEGEPs.

The latter will reduce the professional length of teaching from 3 to 2 years. The Diploma of Collegiate Studies now includes 90 credits, but it will be reduced to 60. Crucial to the autonomy of the CEGEPs is the fact that with the GTX system, according to Payne, "up to 75 percent of the credits can be received outside of the college. This means closer contact with companies."

So it isn't only wages, cost of living allowance, and smaller classes that the teachers are bargaining for. They are fighting for teacher and student rights and ultimately free and independent educational institutions.

Meanwhile, the English-speaking CEGEP students are meeting tomorrow at Champlain College to decide some strategy. They plan to demonstrate on March 31, to "urge both the teachers and the government to speed up negotiations," according to Paul Schneiderreit, from The End,

one of the two Vanier student newspapers.

Last week the teachers rejected the government's latest offer in an overwhelming majority, according to Daniel Friedman, associate director of the *Snowdon Press*. He said that they plan to evaluate their situation sometime this week. What they do plan to do is to begin taking two days off a week to try and pressure the government.

Director says:

New School puts students first

by Audrey Stone

The "New School" at Dawson College provides an alternate form of education for students who find it difficult to function in the traditional school system.

This new approach to education is based upon the total involvement of the student in the school with emphasis placed on both academics and personal interaction.

These were the conclusions of Greta Nemiroff, the director of Dawson's "New School", who spoke at McGill last Monday.

The "New School" was started

at Dawson College in 1973 with an enrollment of 180 students. After several moves within the first two years of its existence, the "New School" is now located in an office building in Victoria Square.

Nemiroff emphasized that the "New School" did not accept students on the basis of their academic achievements in high school, but rather on a personal interview with the candidate.

"The basis of the 'New School' is humanistic education," stated Nemiroff. "Humanistic education is the highest priority given to cogni-

tive content," she said. Basically it criticizes the failure of traditional schools to match teaching material and curriculum with the living style of the students," Nemiroff said.

Nemiroff cited the example of black ghetto children learning to read using the "Dick and Jane" books. She said, "this ignores the learner's feelings and it is impossible for these children to relate to this method of teaching."

According to Nemiroff, a basic structure of the "New School" are the 'bands', which are small groups of students

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French students launch group for course evaluation

by Myron Welik

A group of students calling themselves, "Association Generale des Etudiants sous-gradues de Langue et Litterature Francophone de l'Université McGill" (AGELF, S-G), have launched the first student association the department of French Literature has had since it was instituted at McGill some 30 years ago.

For the past 2 1/2 years, the department of French Literature has been placed under trusteeship by the advisory council, which still controls the department. An executive committee, headed by acting chairperson D.W. Steedman, operates within the department to serve as a more direct link for students and professors. But the committee's ability to implement effective change is limited, and two out of its five members are not themselves in the department.

According to members of AGELF, S-G, there exists little, if any, communication between students and professors. Members told the Daily that neither professors nor students like the department's present predicament. One problem is that no one in power understands the needs of the French Literature department.

One AGELF, S-G spokesman expressed a feeling of disenchantment with the special departmental status accorded to French Literature by the advisory council.

"We don't want to be special, we want to be like everyone else," he said. "We need to have our own chairperson, someone with backbone, someone who will be respected by both students and professors," he added.

Since February, Suzanne Villeneuve, AGELF's initial organizer, has been working to create a student association whose chief aims would be the re-establishment of communi-

cation between professors and students and overhauling of the course evaluation system.

Villeneuve says she has met nothing but resentment and resistance along the way. "When I first began I only went to the classrooms that I knew the professors would let me into. I didn't bother for the time being with the others. I went to see McGillivray first (Undergraduate Director of the French Literature Department), but he said he didn't want to take responsibility for any possible adverse decisions, and recommended I go see Steedman.

"We knew we couldn't see Steedman without evidence of support, so we proceeded to petition as many signatures as we could. We collected 135 names out of the so-called 146 students officially registered as honours or majors in French literature. I believe the number 146 does not reflect the realistic number of students registered in this department.

"Sources from various professors have informed me that the actual number of registered students is 204. This number is based on a letter each professor received at the beginning of the year from McGillivray, stating that the number of students holding 'honours' or 'major' status in French Literature was 204. From the very beginning we have not been getting straight answers. We have had to do a sort of montage."

Members of AGELF revealed that they had wanted to present their case to the executive committee but that Steedman refused to allow such action and volunteered instead to present their case for them. It was not until Dean Vogel was petitioned by AGELF to step into the conflict that Steedman relented and has now arranged a meeting for tomorrow, inviting only three of the 5

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Members of the newly-formed Association Generale des Etudiants Sous-gradues de la Langue et Litterature Francophone de l'Université McGill (AGELF, S-G) discuss plans to confront the department executive for better communication and more student input in course evaluation. The group describes itself as non-political.

Senate's deliberations held up by masses of hot air

by George Kopp

Out of stacks of reports, resolutions, charts, graphs, appendices, and stale cookies the Senate of McGill University managed to perform two acts of significance during the past academic year. These were the suspension of the Students' Society Constitution and the preliminary passage of the new tenure regulations.

The full impact of each of these decisions is yet to be felt. Students' Society is barely hanging on to its autonomy. Instead of the Students' Council and the Executive, Society affairs are in the hands of two committees, Interim Policy (IPC) and Interim Management (IMC). These committees were established by Senate upon the recommendation of the Dean of Students, Saeed Mirza, after a group of student clubs and societies staged a minor rebellion against the Yearwood Executive.

The clubs, who banded to-

gether under the banner of the Ad Hoc Committee, requested that Senate dissolve the old structure before the Society was mismanaged out of existence, and broaden the base of student government to keep the wheels turning until a new constitution could be drafted.

The motion presented to Senate by Dean Mirza was in all essential points the one drafted by the Ad Hoc Committee of student clubs and societies. Senate itself deliberated on the motion for less than an hour.

None of the Senators seemed aware of the reasons for the motion. Those who voted against it did so because they felt they needed more information. Those who voted for it did so solely on the recommendation of the Dean of Students and Vice-Principal (Academic) Pedersen, the only two Senators to speak for the motion.

In addition to IPC and IMC the Mirza motion also established the Committee to Restructure Students' Society (CRSS). This body is now in the process of beginning to think about the possibility of getting around to drafting a new constitution.

The IMC and the IPC have accomplished very little since their creation. Since they were originally intended as a stop-gap Students' Council, this is not surprising. The original Mirza motion, however, set March 10, 1976 as the deadline for submission of the draft of the new constitution. As originally conceived, therefore, the interim committees were to have been deconstituted by now.

Since by decree of Senate they will be in power all summer and into the fall, they have probably not yet begun to show what sort of power they

can wield.

The question of the extent of jurisdiction that Senate has over Students' Society affairs is a difficult one to answer. Senate itself likes to play both sides.

When the original Mirza motion was presented, many senators felt that they had no business interfering at all. When Mirza asked for an extension of the CRSS deadline for the constitution, however, many of these same senators were of the opinion that Senate ought to debate the fundamental question of whether there could be a Students' Society at all.

Had this debate been opened it might have meant a *de facto* extension of the deadline, not for six months, but six years.

That magic figure, of course, is one of the many official estimates of the amount of time Senate has been debating the new tenure regulations.

These will bring to McGill for the first time an "up or out" promotion rule. This means that if a professor is not promoted within a certain number of years, he or she will be axed. Tenure itself is never spelled out or justified. It is defined as "the right not to be dismissed except for cause."

Another document which Senate is discussing right now, however, is all about the possibilities of dismissing tenured professors for budgetary reasons. Budgetary dismissal is strictly forbidden in the new tenure regulations.

Confusion and contradiction, however, are rife at Senate and no one is more aware of this than the senators themselves. Why they don't do anything about it is merely another example of the confusion and contradiction.

today

Wednesday

ESA:

Prof. Naylor on "The Dismal State of Economic History in Canada," 2 pm. M2-37A, McLennan Library.

The Kidney Foundation:

Conducting an "Organ Donor Day" on campus to inform the McGill community regarding the various aspects of organ donation and transplantation. Free literature is available at various buildings on campus.

McGill Players-Players' Theatre:

Presents *After Haggerty*, written by David Mercer, one of Britain's most promising playwrights.

This play was first produced by the Royal Shakespeare Company in 1970. 3480 McTavish St. at 8:30 pm. Admission: \$2.50; students and senior citizens: \$1.50. Reservations can be made by calling 392-8926 or 392-8924.

Student Society Elections:

The following Student positions on Senate have been filled by acclamation: Education: Gordon J. Schmidt, B. Ed. (P.E.) U2A; Law: Michael G. Quigley, LLB2; Management: Michael Gardiner, B. Comm. U2; Medicine: Pierre Paquette, PHD 6; Religious Studies: Patsy Kirkpatrick, BA U2, (Honours Religious Studies).

CRO Peter White

Students acclaimed or elected to Senate will take office on 1 August. Those elected to the Board of Governors will take

office 1 September.

Engineering: Allan Tamm, Graduate Studies-Professional; Richard Livesley

Thursday

ESA:

Prof. Green on "Causes of Unemployment in Canada, 1970 to '75," at noon in Leacock 409.

Department of Linguistics:

Morris Halle (MIT): "On Phonological Notation," 8 pm, Leacock 26.

McGill Hellenic Association: Celebrating the 155th anniversary of Greek independence, 1 pm, Leacock 219. Everyone welcome.

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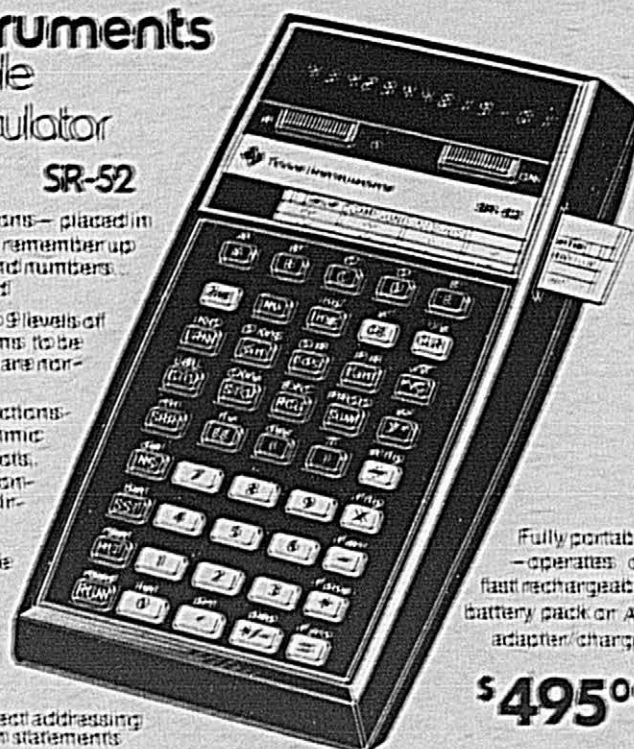
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Need a summer job?

If no go at COJO, try faith, hope and charity

by Ted Wakefield

"On account of present economic difficulties, the government as much as the private sector should make every effort to find jobs for students. Without these summer jobs, a number of students will not be able to continue their studies in the fall."

With these platitudes, Robert Andras, federal minister of Manpower and Immigration, announced in February what his department had planned for the summer of 1976. These plans will cost a budgeted \$23 million and employ in the neighbourhood of 12,000 students for the summer. Not mentioned in the minister's report, however, is the fact that about 29 thousand student jobs and ten thousand in Quebec alone, will be lost this year due to massive reductions in employment schemes, specifically the elimination of the Opportunities for Youth program.

Despite the awesome number of jobs to be affected by these cutbacks, Manpower officials in Montreal are still optimistic about the summer employment scene. Ironically, the department hopes to be able to save face through the compensating effects of the Summer Olympics, running for two weeks in July, which are expected to ease the student unemployment burden on government by providing several thousand jobs.

Francoise Wera, a Canadian Manpower Centre (CMC) administrator at the McGill Placement Centre, told the Daily that there are still many jobs of all kinds available with COJO before, during and after the Games themselves, but said that as the Olympic Organizing Committee does all the hiring, all applications

must be forwarded to the committee's offices at 1410 Stanley street. She said there is no specific deadline for applying, but warned that selection is done on a first-come, first-served basis.

COJO guarantees a minimum wage of \$3.45 per hour for all employment, and a minimum of 160 hours of work. However, many jobs will pay higher wages and be of greater duration, beginning in June and lasting into August. Students will be able to work at anything from cleaners and concessionaries, to guides, ushers and hosts and hostesses, depending on scholarship, age and language qualifications.

We are advised that being bilingual (French and English) is almost certainly a prerequisite for any job dealing with the public, while fluency in additional languages will be a definite asset. A computer is being used to delegate jobs.

In addition to these rather temporary (although educational) jobs, the Olympics are expected to effect many indirect sources of employment. The services industry (hotels, restaurants, etc.), always the largest employer of students, is expecting tremendous increases in volume because of the Summer games, and will surely hire accordingly. It is again through Manpower that students will be able to take advantage of the situation, as its officials hope to establish an effective liaison service between students and employers. Wera advises all students to register early at CMC and keep in close contact.

The department of Manpower and Immigration is spending in the vicinity of four and half million dollars which, as well as providing jobs for one

thousand of its own student-employees across Canada, will be spent in developing its Hire-a-Student campaign. According to Wera, this program keeps contacts within industry, maintains a media campaign all summer promoting employment of students, and trains students to acquire better jobs.

Within the federal government, there will be 17 different student employment schemes this summer, most of these being continuations of programs developed in past years. In the Montreal area, only the Department of National Defence will experience severe program reductions, as much of its administrative personnel usually involved in the programs will be deployed elsewhere during the Olympics.

The Defence department will nonetheless be the largest employer of the government, as its Reserves and Cadet programs will provide jobs for over four thousand students across the country. Other departments offering student programs include Indian Affairs which will hire some 15 hundred students in five separate programs, Department of State which will employ over three thousand in community service projects, as well as Health and Welfare, Environment, Consumer and Corporate Affairs and the Solicitor-General's office. Canada Manpower advises all interested students to contact their nearest Manpower centre for details and application forms.

Outside of government programs, the employment scene could be a little rocky, despite all forecasts from Manpower. According to Wera, "the market is improving, but there will be more students looking for jobs this summer."

Montreal area department stores such as Eaton's, the Bay, and Simpson's, do not even consider summer job applications until May at the earliest. However, this is a limited market, and students are advised not to rely on one or two job possibilities, but apply at as many stores as possible.

Unfortunately, the areas in which the best wages are to be found are also those which have the strictest union requirements. All workers in construction, housepainting and wood-working industries, part-time or full-time, must carry union cards. Union memberships are very difficult to obtain on a part-time basis, especially if the applicant is a student, according to Manpower officials. Students who work without belonging to the union could face prosecution.

"I've heard of cases where unions sued students for working without union cards," Wera warned, "it's better to not take the job than face a fine of \$500."

What this means is that the student has to apply for the job

Ron Fleischman

at the same time as applying for membership in the union, yet he or she cannot be sure of acceptance.

A large number of McGill students, due to the federal government's Green Paper on Immigration will be faced with further complications, now that it is illegal to hire students without landed-immigrant status or student visas. While the landed immigrant can be as sure about his or her summer employment as native Canadians, most foreign students are in less sure positions. In order to legally obtain jobs, they must go through a long and complicated procedure which almost invariably scares off their prospective employers, and results in not a few jobless summers. To receive permission to work (that is, obtain a work permit) foreign students must:

- hold a valid student visa
- present a written offer of employment from their prospective employer, stating:
 - name of the employing firm
 - the specific employment which will be filled
 - the specific location of the job
 - the duration of the employment.

This letter is then presented at the nearest immigration department office, where officials decide whether the particular job cannot be filled equally by a Canadian. If the department rules that the employment cannot be filled by a native, only then is the applicant given the coveted work permit. This technicality, a rule Canada shares with the United States, is apparently based on the fear that immigrants are stealing Canadians' jobs.

Both the personnel department and Student Services at McGill have said they were powerless before the law prohibiting employment of non-legal foreign students, and that all the jobs at the

university involving foreign students must be handled through Manpower. In addition, it has been learned that most professors doing research on National Research Council grants are required to hire only Canadian citizens or landed-immigrants. This is merely another humiliation for the already beleaguered immigrant.

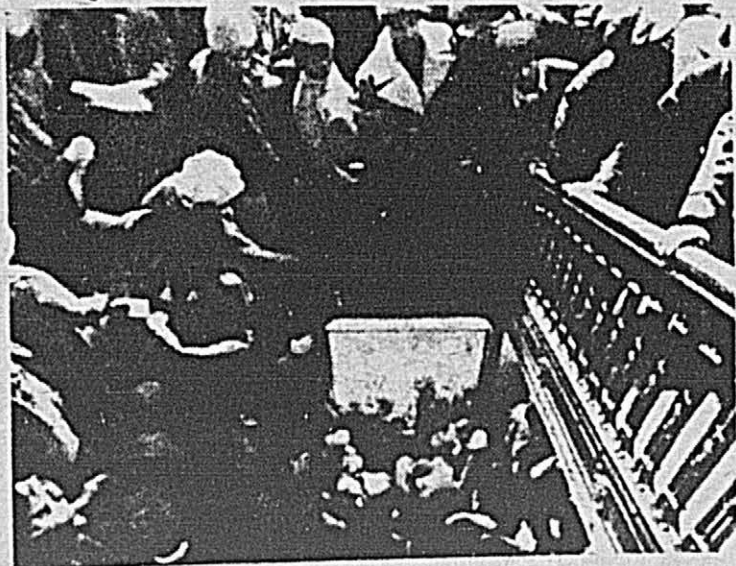
Those students in pursuit of high-paying jobs are advised to seek the greener pastures outside of Montreal. Within Quebec, the best paying employment to be found is at James Bay; however, at this stage, most the hiring for this summer has been completed as application deadlines have already passed.

Most students who have gone out west have been able to land jobs in a variety of industries including mining in the N.W.T., the oil industry in northern Alberta and lumbering in British Columbia. However, both transportation and obtaining work can be a problem, as contacts within the industry are really the only way of insuring that there will indeed be a job available upon arrival.

If one has no contacts, it would be best to see company representatives in Montreal, if there are any, or write to either the company itself, or the closest Manpower centre to the job location, to inquire about possibilities.

For those who have no job plans at this time, and don't want to risk a cross-country jaunt, the situation remains as it has been in recent years, very unstable. For foreign students, as for natives, all the expense and power-politicking pouring into the Summer Olympics can only be partially justified by the few temporary jobs it can provide.

Those who can't fit into the federal government's various work programs will spend uncertain summers before television sets watching Drapeau's grand extravaganza unfold.



A worker's view of McGill

by Ann Kenney

Behind the scenes at McGill are an incredible number of people who make this university run. The maintenance workers, the cleaners, the porters, the gardeners, the physical plant workers, men and women who function day in and day out to keep the university clean and working smoothly.

On a day to day basis, these hundreds of people, mostly immigrants, are not the most visible part of the university. But without them, the university stops cold in its tracks. This was no more evident than in 1972 when the maintenance workers went out on strike for a week. It was evident to all members of the McGill community—as the garbage piled up, and the school ground to a halt—that these men and women were crucial to the university.

Less than two weeks ago the maintenance workers came to an agreement with the Administration on a new contract. This came after 9 months of tough bargaining and a last minute capitulation by the Administration following a strike mandate by the workers.

But all was not over. For the workers, many gains had been made, but many important clauses remain unsettled.

The workers' wages, for example, are subject to the Trudeau Law, the wage and price freeze. The Administration has agreed to give the workers whatever the Common front receives, but many workers have stated that they do not expect much in the way of higher wage because of the 10 percent wage freeze.

For the workers, another important but unsettled clause concerns the Pension Fund. In a study completed last year it was discovered that the workers were losing most of their pension to inflation after McGill had taken personal control of the pension investment. The Administration has agreed to set up a committee to look into the pension fund, but many workers have stated that they doubt that much benefit will come from the discussions.

In an attempt to bring out their side of the story concerning working conditions at McGill and what they thought of the latest contract, interviews were conducted with workers around campus last week.

The most immediate problem was the fact that not many of the workers wanted to talk, especially when they knew that what they said would be published. One worker agreed to talk but insisted that his name not be used. Most of the workers who did not want anything they said published, were more than willing to talk on an informal basis. Like most workers, they know their job may be on the line if they say something that goes against what their boss, McGill, would want them to say.

Many enclaves still exist around McGill where working conditions and salaries are miserable. In the Faculty Club, for example, waitresses work for \$2.80 an hour with no tips.

The people who speak below are only a small segment of the hundreds of interesting and concerned people who work behind the scenes at McGill. Not all workers interviewed could be included in this article. For them, like the hundreds of other men and women workers at McGill—maintenance staff, the office staff, technicians and library workers—the whole story needs to be told.

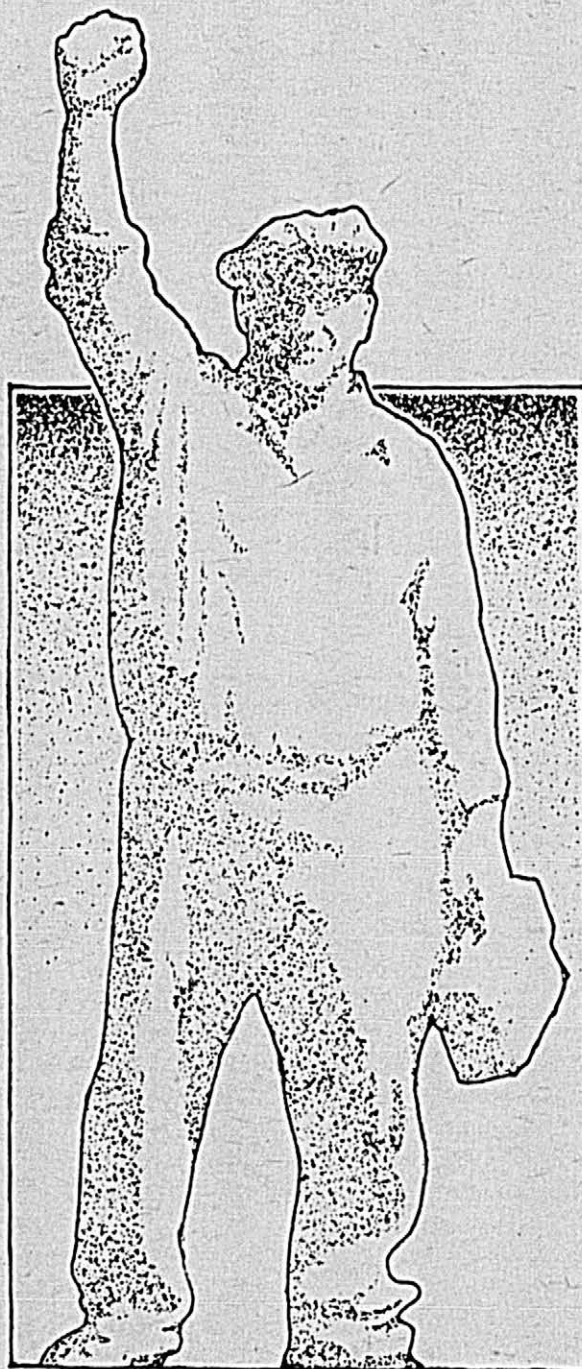
Telix Goguen is a stocky, hard-talking Acadian. He works as "senior building service man" in the old Law building, Chancellor Day Hall, perched up the hill on Peel Street.

Goguen is president of the McGill local of the Service Employees' Union and much of his time recently has been spent negotiating a new contract between the maintenance workers and the Administration.

When he talks, his entire body moves as he emphasizes important points. When he speaks of the workers at McGill, nothing can hide the genuine concern that he demonstrates.

Daily: Why did you come to work at McGill?

Goguen: I was stupid, I guess. I started at McGill in September 1964, because I had a family to support, my mother and two sisters. At that time I was earning about \$107 clear every three weeks; I needed every penny of it. My take-home pay wasn't



"The old bastard James McGill was a slave owner and things haven't changed much since his time."

even enough to take me home!

I haven't got any degrees or any Masters, or anything like that. But I do have a master key, though I have to sign even for that.

Daily: What is your salary?

Goguen: Before the new contract, which by the way hasn't been signed yet, I was earning \$3.50 per hour plus 5 cents an hour extra for ten years' service. So I was earning \$3.55 plus a cost-of-living allowance which they gave us separately. If the new contract is signed I will be earning \$4.65 including the cost-of-living allowance.

Daily: Can you describe your job for us?

Goguen: Well, they have a fancy name for it, they call me a "senior building service man". But it's really a fancy name for janitor. I'm supposed to be in charge of the Law buildings and the people who

work here. That includes the proctor, the service men, and the ladies' attendant. But, like me, these people all have fancy titles; they are really cleaners. Daily: What do you think of McGill as an employer? Goguen: For one thing, if we didn't have a union, working conditions would be really bad. The old fear is there in some of the older fellows, you know, the old threat, "If you don't like it here, you can go somewhere else." I'm treated right because I defend myself, but they pick and pick on some workers until they quit.

People at McGill are afraid to talk or complain about the conditions. In the mailroom, for example, the workers' jobs are never secure. The university hires mainly casual workers and they receive no pension plan, no benefits, nothing. One worker there who dared to openly support a strike to win demands was dismissed recently and I already saw an ad in the student placement centre to replace him.

Daily: How do the workers get on together?

Goguen: Of course there are obviously problems and friction between the workers. They want the workers to fight amongst themselves, they know it weakens us. There are many different nationalities who work at McGill. There are only about 15 French-speaking people in the union and they have to speak both languages. Almost all the rest are immigrants, mostly Italian. They take all the immigrants because they can be exploited so easily. But the workers learned much from the last strike. Once they get more organized, they realize how strong they are.

Daily: Do you feel satisfied with the new contract?

Goguen: To me, we didn't achieve a great victory. On the final night of negotiations, which went until 3 o'clock in the morning, we were drinking cold coffee; the administration people were probably drinking something stronger. It is important to remember that the contract is only accepted, it's not signed yet. You can have a contract six inches thick, but there could be a page at the end that could mess up the rest—every sentence is important. Also, the pension plan has not been decided yet. It's all very complicated. Even they can't explain it to us themselves. All I know is, workers are getting done out of money that belongs to them with the pension fund. I want to keep my money and put it somewhere safe. When I leave McGill, I want to have something to live on.

Daily: Do women workers at McGill have special problems?

Goguen: Definitely yes. Some women have trouble fighting back, so they accept the poor conditions and money they receive. I think they should have the same money as men—equal pay for equal work. Most women at McGill, at least those in the SEU, do mainly the dirty jobs like dusting and cleaning the women's bathrooms. In the residences they work hard in the laundry rooms, the kitchen and cleaning floors and I know they work hard for almost nothing.

Daily: What do you think about the Trudeau Law, the wage and price freeze?

Goguen: The only thing it has done so far is to stop our wages going up. But Trudeau is not suffering—when you go to Ottawa there is a big cloud hanging over the city. You know what it's from?—Trudeau's swimming pool. Also, a while ago you had big signs in the stores announcing that the prices were frozen. Below it in little letters it told you all the things that weren't included in the freeze. Little things like eggs and milk and all the important foods. I told a friend that the only things frozen in these stores was the ice cream.

Daily: How do you get along with the students?

Goguen: McGill is working hard to get the students against the workers. It takes a pretty cheap boss to send a student to pry information from workers, like they did in the residences. As far as the workers are concerned, if a sink is dirty or work unfinished, it means there are not enough staff to do the work properly. At McGill there are the rich students and the poor students and some understand workers better than others. If the father is in big business they understand how powerful workers are if they get together and they try to prevent it. But the workers would never want to hurt the students, we

continued on page 9

"Alienating" poli sci department reflects the university

by Rory Clarke

The recent TA strike succeeded in giving attention to the role of TAs and their relation to the rest of McGill. Yet many TAs feel that the strike focused too strongly on the immediate issues of wage demands and ignored many of the underlying reasons for departmental discontent.

The problems of McGill as a whole seem to be mirrored in those of the Political Science Department. Analogous to the isolated, discrete departments which characterize the university are the five main areas of concentration within the department, where détente, not communication, seems to be the rule.

The department is divided into five areas of concentration, which include Canadian government, International Relations, Political Philosophy, Comparative Developing Nations, and Comparative Developed Nations. According to one TA, the International Relations program is "the best in Canada".

The theory department was pretty strong here," added another, "but with Charles Taylor's absence, there will be a big gap."

Another TA said she thought the department was "too segmented", and that the department should concentrate on one aspect and be strong in it. "The possibility for a genuine community of scholars is present here, mostly because of its small size", added still another.

However, the department seems more prone to petty politicking than fostering a sense of community. "The main schism within the department according to many, is the schism between 'mainstream' political science and theory. 'It is interesting to note that all the left-wing professors who left the department were invol-

ved with political theory," suggested one TA.

Similarly, the complaints that poli sci students are less literate and articulate than ever reflects the inadequacies of the present narrow educational system to cope with the broad needs of its students. Charges against the poli sci department by TAs (who refused to be named) are that it is too concentrated a program, and that it trains rather than educates students, as if other subjects had no bearing at all

between students and faculty, according to one TA. "Also, there are no really good graduate courses worth staying here for," commented another. Professors just didn't seem interested in what the graduate students were doing. "There is no professor I'd feel comfortable bringing my problems to," said one. The reason for this, was that professors thought that graduate students were generally of poor quality. One TA commented that she was treated like an infant; there

An extension of the "poor quality" of students are complaints that students are passive and caught up in the system, not the material. "The type of student the department is looking for," said one TA, "is an uncritical person." Another TA confirmed this, saying "the department is putting more emphasis on admitting people with good GREs and who are 'good fellows'." By doing this, he said, "they are successfully weeding out the imaginative and outspoken students." Another TA broadened this to indict the university structure saying that, "by encouraging students to become career oriented, they were encouraging them to question the status quo less." This was a direct reflection of the economy and the community which the school was in, said one TA. "It is difficult for a mass institution of society to criticize itself."

One TA said that Canadian students manifested greater passivity than American students, and that American students were generally superior. He attributed this to the fact that the entrance requirements are more stringent for American applicants, and thus they tended to be of higher quality.

Another TA remarked that his greater interest on the part of American students probably existed because "when they're away from home, McGill is their entire life." While he thought that the idea of an international student body was an excellent one, he said that "there is a preponderance of Americans within the poli sci faculty and grad students, and there is a definite underemphasis on Canadian government within the department. In addition, he said, there is no preferential treatment given to Canadians at the graduate level, because the department

fears that "this would lower the quality of graduate student." The concentration of Americans within the department is conducive to a "neocolonial mentality." He said that it was the Canadians' own fault for this. During the 1960's we needed qualified professors to staff the department, and the best qualified people at that time came from the U.S.

One TA said that if you really want to learn, there is nothing to stop you; there is ample leeway within the system to initiate your own method of learning. But most often, he said, students take the path of least resistance. He compared McGill to the University of Toronto, saying that "at Toronto, the quality of debate is higher than it is here."

The faculty of the Political Science department appears to reflect the same spectrum of opinion that characterizes most of those within the university. "There isn't the diversity of opinion here that I've encountered in other universities," commented one. With the exception of Marxist Professor Noumoff, whom they tried to rid themselves of a few years ago, there seems to be a notable lack of extreme opinions. Those who did differ substantially have been hounded out of the department in various ways. As one TA commented, "The ostrich analogy is the best one can use for this school—by not having to deal with dissenting viewpoints, professors can pretend they don't exist."

One TA said that the business of political science was to criticize the status quo. For that reason, what happened in the department acted as a bellweather for the university; they were among the most sensitive to changes which affected the entire school.

"The department doesn't like graduate students because they don't know how to handle them. Perhaps the complaints of poor quality students are reflections of the professors' inability to teach and bring out the best in their students."

—Political Science TA

upon political science. They feel this is especially ludicrous if one considers the dismal job market for political scientists.

"Lack of communication" seems to be a main culprit in creating the alienation which is characteristic not only of the political science department, but of the entire university. In the poli sci department, this is aggravated by the high turnover of graduate students. The most common reason for transfer seems to be the lack of rapport

were the same kind of exam and paper requirements for her as for undergraduates.

"The Department doesn't like graduate students," she suggested, "because they don't know how to handle them. Perhaps the complaints of poor quality students are reflections of the professors' inability to teach and bring out the best in their students. In the same fashion, perhaps the undergraduates' poor quality is indicative of the TAs' inability to teach."

Workers...

continued from page 8

would never want to see a strike during exams for example, and from the support we received during the last strike we know that we can rely on students to understand our demands.

The worker in the following interview wished to remain anonymous:

Daily: What are the working conditions like here at RVC?

Worker: We are worse off than the workers from the physical plant. For example, before the new contract they could make you work Saturday and Sunday without overtime. Now they are going to give us 25 percent extra on Saturday and 50 percent on Sunday. Almost every other place I know gets at least double time for this same work. They are very hard on workers here at McGill—they don't give a damn. If someone is sick, they don't bring someone in as a replacement, they just make someone else do the job with no extra pay.

Daily: Is RVC concerned about the conditions of the students who live here?

Worker: It doesn't seem as though they are. For one week there has not been any toilet paper; it isn't the maid's fault, they just don't buy any. As far as RVC

is concerned, the less people there are here the better it is for them. In the kitchen it is so bad that they are getting students to wash dishes on Saturday and Sunday. One man quit two weeks ago in the cafeteria and they haven't replaced him yet. This is obviously going to hurt the kind of service the students are getting, but it's not the workers' fault. Daily: There are 15 women working here; are they treated fairly?

Worker: We have 2 women cleaners here who have to clean 12 floors. One woman in the west wing has to clean 5 floors and the basement. Things have rapidly become worse. Four years ago, the maids were required to clean two floors apiece. Two years ago this was increased to three apiece and now two women share the 12 floors, for exactly the same salary. Women are not paid the same for the same work. For example, a cleaner gets \$3.29 an hour under the old contract, while a maid gets only \$3.18. In the new contract, there is still a difference. In the kitchen women are working for \$2.61 an hour before the new contract—that's below the minimum wage in Quebec! They hire people they know are afraid to make a fuss about the salaries.

Daily: How long have you been at McGill?

Worker: I've been here about 12 years and I'm making about \$130 a week. I support three people

besides myself and we can't even save five dollars a week and we surely can't afford to buy a steak very often!

Daily: What do think of the Trudeau Law?

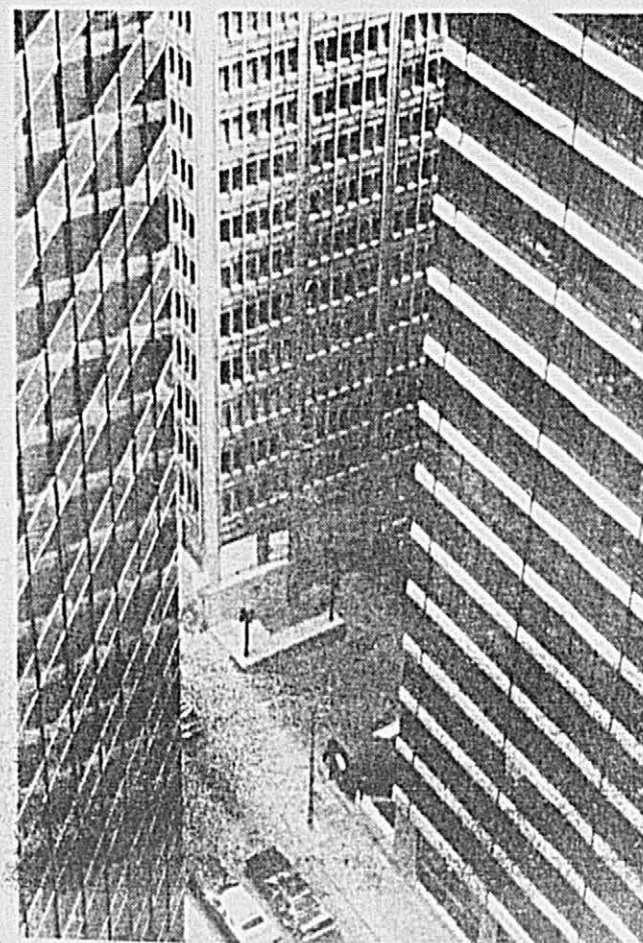
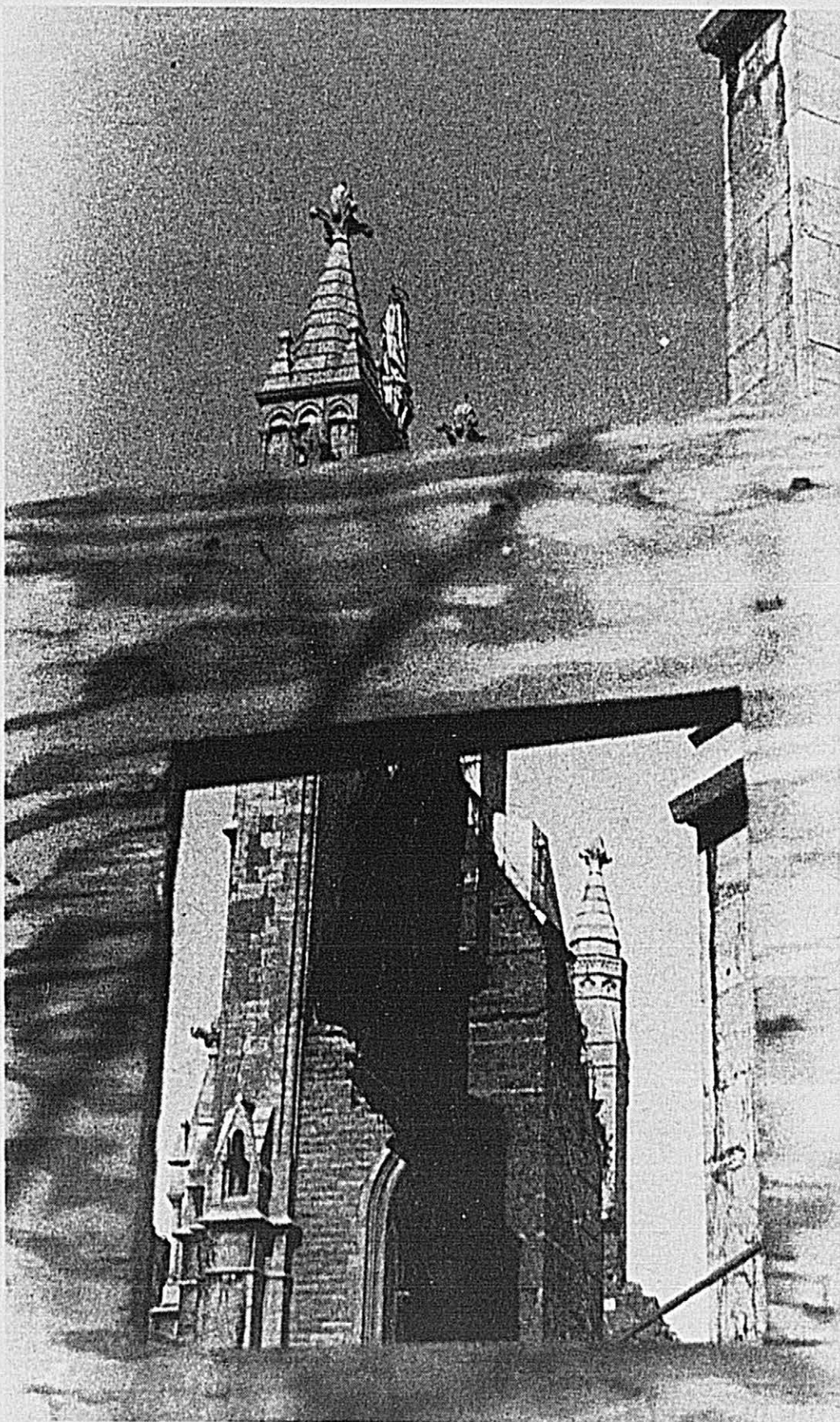
Worker: It affects everybody. Everything goes up but our wages. He's not going to be there much longer after this law.

Daily: What about the new contract?

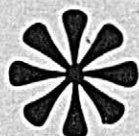
Worker: The new contract is no good for us. Sure, there is a cost-of-living index—they had to give us that. If they didn't my family would eat only one meal a day. The union has helped us a lot. Before the union, things were terrible. Now our stewards are working very hard to get just a few demands.

For the workers at McGill, the words of one worker describe the situation well, "The old bastard James McGill was a slave owner and things haven't changed much since his time." For McGill workers are subjected to poor working conditions and poor salaries like the workers in factories and sweat shops owned by so many other bosses in our society. The capitalist school operates under the same tenets as other portions of capitalist society, and will remain the same as long as our present society is allowed to continue. It is the workers, like those at McGill, who will change their society for the better.

Photos by
Patrick



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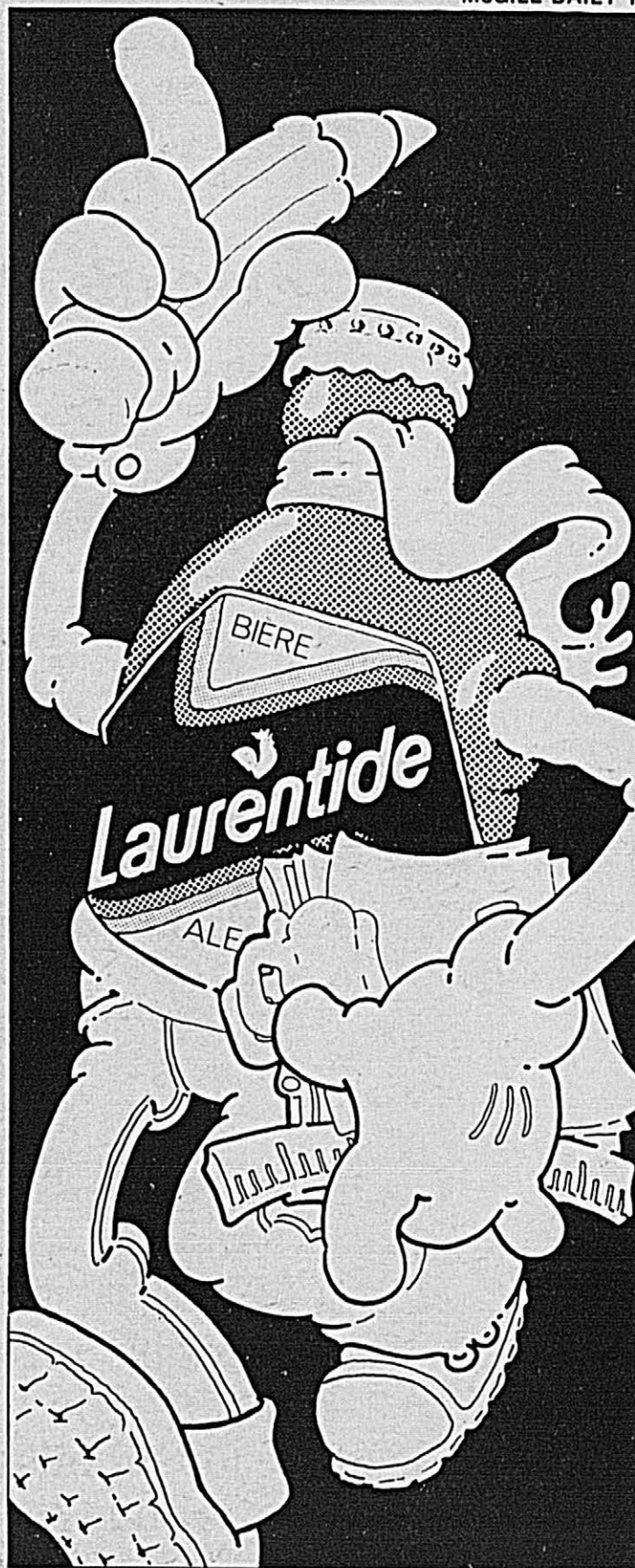
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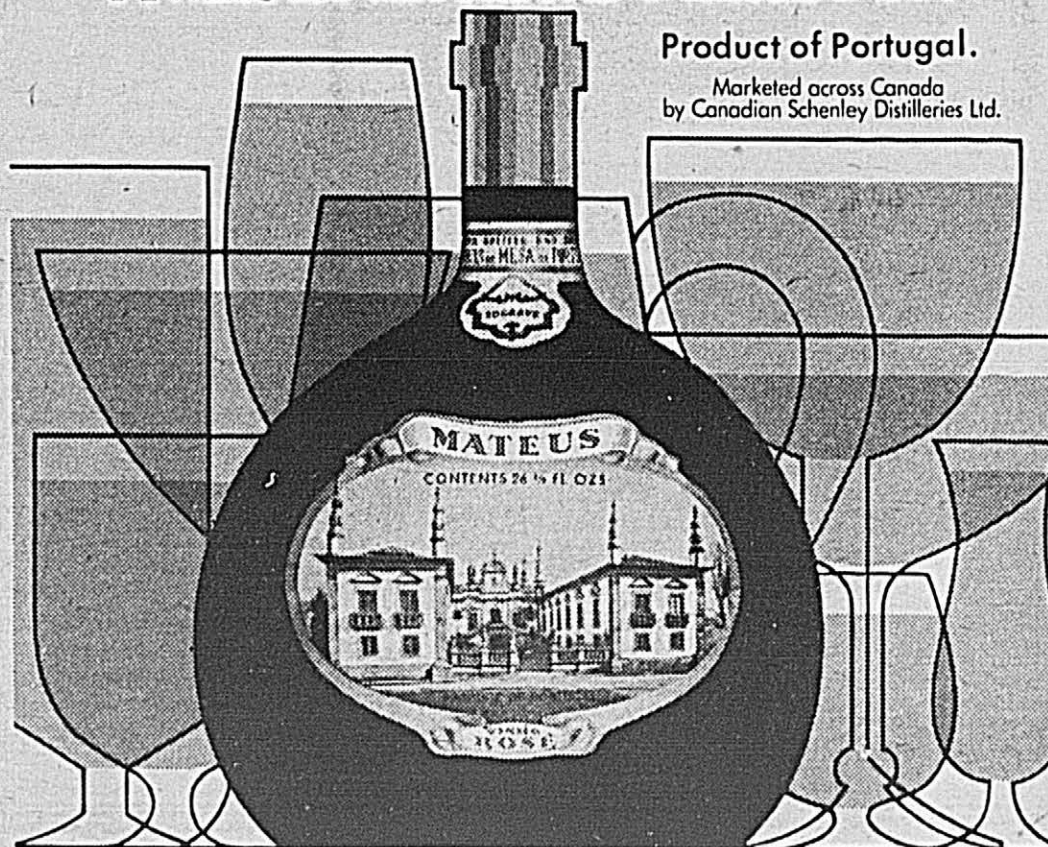
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The drama of Man vs. Dinner

by George Kopp

When the news hit Montreal that one of her native sons had become a bullfighter in Spain there was intense scepticism from Cote-St-Luc to Outremont. First of all it was doubted that Duke was even in Spain. He was supposed to be in Africa. Duke himself was no help on this score. The first picture postcard I got from him showed a Mountie in full dress. This was followed two months later by a four-colour glossy of Donald Duck.

Secondly the story was transmitted by Duke's friend, Dolores. Dolores is a Montreal Jewess who wants to be a Puerto Rican, so she's quite untrustworthy on all matters Latin. The initial feeling when she told the story of Duke and the bullring was that she and Duke had concocted it together.

Although there is still no clearcut documented proof that Duke ever saw a bull that wasn't well fenced-in (the pictures he showed me were of such poor quality that it is very likely Duke took them himself) Erich von Daniken has already written the first draft of "Bull of the Gods", relating the entire strange tale. Therefore, in spite of my suspicions, and the suspicions of hundreds of other curious people that Duke Prince has spent the last two years in Banff, here is the story of "El Kiko", the first Jewish bullfighter.

One of the first to hear was

the man I call Marvin Gardens (see McGill Daily, issue number one) who graduated from McGill without doing any work at all.

"Duke is a bullfighter," he said.

"I thought he was in Africa," I replied.

"He was in Africa, but he got so sick that they sent him to a hospital in London, and then I guess he went to Spain and became a bullfighter. Ask Dolores, she was there."

I cautiously went over to Dolores' spacious but ugly McGill office which was in the process of being redone. Four interior decorators were there, wearing khaki work suits and hard hats. The noise from the power tools made conversation difficult.

Dolores sat behind her desk wearing her hard hat screaming in Italian to the interior decorators. A cassette tape recorder played Spanish music. "What's this about bullfighting?"

"It's true. I met him in Barcelona and he said 'Let's go to Los Palmas and see a bullfight.' I wasn't too crazy about the idea but I figured, well, you're in Spain, I guess you have to go. So there we are at the bullring and fifteen minutes before it starts Duke says, 'Excuse me,' and leaves. Then they started coming out into the ring and I got worried about him because he wasn't back yet. Then I see that one of those guys in the little pants and the little hat is kind of

waving at me and I start jumping up and down and screaming, 'It's Duke! It's Duke!' He made a few passes with his cape and stuck the bull with those toothpicks and everything."

"There's really no danger at all," Duke told me over dinner at Joe's Steak House. "The only way you get hurt is if you take chances, and the only guys who take chances are the ones who are really good. Basically, anybody can go out in the middle of the bullring with a cape, make a few passes, and never come close to being gored."

"The bull is so dumb that he'll go for the cape every time. The bull can be heading right towards you and all you have to do is stick out that cape and he'll go for it. These guys, though, they'll get the bull to come right next to them and catch a horn in their leg."

Duke told me he wasn't particularly interested in bullfighting before he went to Spain.

"I never read Hemingway. I never saw 'Blood and Sand.' I have no romantic illusions about the thing at all. It's stupid and cruel, there's no question about that. If they were to stop it tomorrow I don't think I'd care. It might even be a good thing."

"The very first fight I saw was a benefit and all the best guys were there. The bulls are bred specially for the ring. Each corral will produce a bull with different characteristics. When the bull came out I thought of two words to describe it - sexy and powerful. When they go for the cape they'll lift both front feet off the ground and fight like hell. Also they're the dumbest bulls you've ever seen."

"A good bull will come charging out straight for the guy in the middle of the ring. Sometimes you'll get a Jewish bull. They'll come out into the middle and stop, then kind of look around and try to decide which way to go next. They're lousy fighters. A good fighter will just keep coming at you."

"Of course what people don't realize when they see those pictures of the *torrero* making passes with the bull six inches from his body is that there are sixteen other guys standing around with capes, and if he gets in trouble they wave them like crazy. When they do that the bull just stops or starts running around in circles and gets dizzy."

Duke was only in one actual *corrida*. It was a *novillada* which is like a minor league game. "I was on the *cuadrilla* or team of a *novillero* who is a novice *torrero*. He doesn't have his Ph.D. I wore an old suit of lights and fought cows in front

of German and Scandinavian tourists. The cows are what they call *vacas bravas* - they don't have horns so you can't get gored. But they're a hell of a lot smarter than the bulls. They'll knock you down every time."

It was his job to stick the darts into the cow's back. "Now what you're supposed to do is approach the bull at an angle. Your momentum carries you past the bull as you're sticking him. What I did was I approached the thing head on and it knocked me right over. Then you just lie there and don't move and it will leave you alone. Even if you're butted by a bull its horns will go around your body so you'll get bruised but not gored. I hate to tell you

soccer. Bullfighting is more like show business, like Las Vegas. For example, there are these *torrero* magazines like *Variety* in which the bullfighters will take out full page ads for themselves. One will talk about his 'depth of meaning,' another will talk about his 'flair.' They're all run by agents. The really good ones will be rich like Joe Namath with restaurants and corrals. They work twelve months a year because off-season in Spain coincides with the season in South America."

According to Duke the Hemingway mystique does not exist among bullfighters. Sometimes, he says, you'll have a moment of philosophy in the ring when the bull just



all this but it's true. It's not easy to get gored in a bullring."

What makes a young man want to be a bullfighter? Duke Prince thought it was "neat." As for the Spanish bullfighters

"They come from Ste. Agathe or not even. They're hicks, a bunch of schleps. Think of hockey or football players. There are one or two guys in the sport who think and the rest are just jocks. Most Spaniards our age laugh at it. They're bored by it. All the money comes from the tourists, especially the Germans and Scandinavians. The bullfighters don't give a shit about what they do in front of the tourists."

"I was at one fight where the *Presidente* awarded the *torrero* one ear, so the *torrero* holds up two fingers from the ring. The *Presidente* shrugs and gives him two ears. You wouldn't do that in a real bullfight, just say 'come on, gimme another ear.'"

"The *aficianados* are a dying breed. Any bullfight you go to the cheap seats will be loaded with tourists and in the expensive seats you'll see a few *aficianados*."

"The big sport in Spain is

gives up for no apparent reason. Otherwise the *torreros* don't think about it. "If they did," he adds, "they'd be gored daily."

Nor did Duke detect any strong political sentiment one way or the other among bullfighters. "Anyone who goes into the ring with a bull is an idiot who believes in Spain. Maybe they want to change a few laws here and there but they don't want to change too much. If they changed too much then instead of *El Presidente* awarding you the ears and the tail you might have to have a quorum."

I still await proof that *El Kiko* was really knocked over by a cow while attempting to stab it in the back before an audience of German and Scandinavian tourists. I am also unconvinced that the bullring does not hold the answers to the deepest questions concerning man, nature, life, death, and God. Although everything related here is what was reported to me I would advise readers to be sceptical as well. If I thought any of this were true I might blow my brains out with a shotgun.

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Daily Exclusive:

The hidden history of the McGill Faculty Club

A history of the McGill Faculty Club, edited by Carman Miller, John Bland and Bruce Anderson, 1975, \$4.00 at the University Bookstore.

by Charlie Clark

*The Faculty Club is the varsity's hub;
The home of good gossip, good
liquor, good grub;*

*The style of a palace, the price of a
pub;*

*Let's drink to the health of the
Faculty Club.*

I didn't hear this little ditty recited even once during the whole sixty minutes I spent in the faculty club, as I mingled elbow to elbow with professors from all walks of academia.

Using a well-rehearsed patter of scholarly vocabulary for disguise, I was able to penetrate the building and conduct my research unnoticed by the distinguished ladies and gents. I watched them saunter gracefully up the stairs and glide through the majestic doors before they stumble into the lobby where, eyes lit up, and hair let down, they dance a lively jig at the sheer joy of being alive and a member of McGill's Faculty Club.

Having felt the need for some philosophic reading that might give some direction to an aimless existence, I had spent the previous evening curled up in front of the fire with a copy of the just-released *History of McGill Faculty Club*.

Yet much to my own and the general public's dismay, I discovered that the work neglects to verify the rumour that had originally spawned my interest, that oft-told story which holds that the son of Sir Arthur Currie, former McGill Principal and an unknown lovely lady, were caught in mid-sex act on the green felt expanse of his mansion's billiard table (now the faculty club).

The reasons for deleting the story soon became clear.

"I never heard that," said Carman Miller of the History Department, who edited the book.

"If it were true, certainly I would have heard of it," stated Law Professor Emeritus Frank Scott, an old veteran of the Faculty Club.

"That's a hell of a place to make love," observed Psychology Professor D.O. Hebb, foremost in the fields of perception and brainwashing.

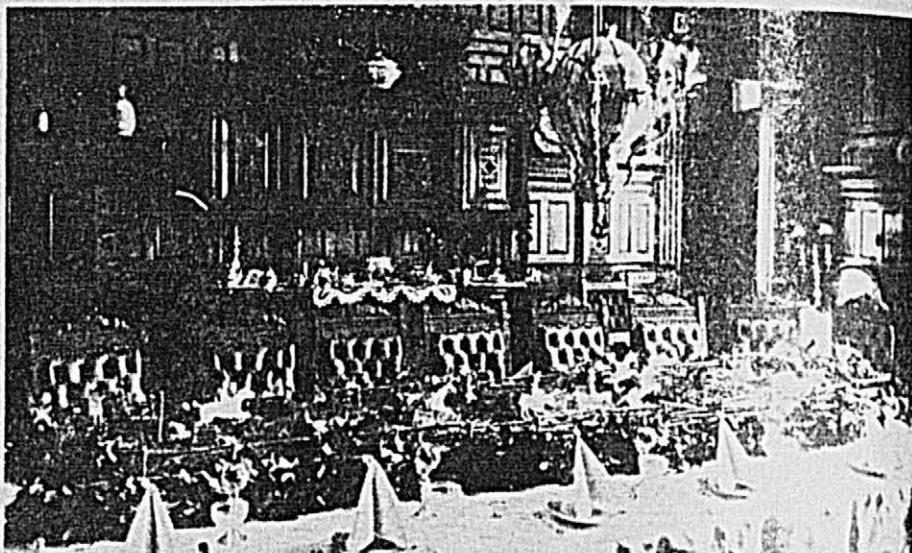
So the story will probably remain an amusing dead-end, yet an undeniable part of what should probably be called "the Hidden History of the McGill Faculty Club" — a book that certainly someone ought to write to supplement Miller's recent release.

It only follows that through the years, in the darkened oak corridors and lavish banquet halls of this classic old mansion, there have transpired some historically vital and incredibly juicy happenings in the land which is as Miller calls it, a "haven far from the reach of prying students and conscientious secretaries."

What we do know now is that the Faculty Club, which used to be an exclusive British-type men's club, is now, again in Miller's words, more of an academic congress which is far less intimate than it used to be. The Club that used to exclude women totally currently claims a membership of 259 women and 819 men who gather for between-lecture food, drink and billiards.

Hebb recalls professors in the 1950s who would get uproariously drunk and sick all over the floor although things have reportedly calmed down now. He creates some interesting images of himself and Vice-principal Leo Yaffe playing what he calls "bad billiards" everyday on the fourth floor, where there are not only English three-ball tables but even pocket billiards for, as History's John Thompson puts it, "a concession to us pool-hall types."

There is a story that Thompson had heard somewhere which had former sociology Prof. Marlene Dixon attempting righteously to hang her coat in the men's cloakroom where she was physi-



THE DINING ROOM of Baumgarten House, the mansion which is today's McGill Faculty Club. Many changes have taken place since the place was a private home; the napkins shown above have fallen down.

cally barred by Dean of Management H.D. Woods.

"It's a total fabrication," reports Woods. "I've never even seen Marlene Dixon." But Woods did supply a description of "the great circle" of historians and scientists who would sit around the immense fireplace to chat. The circle would grow bigger and bigger until some professors would end up at shouting distance from one another.

Obviously, some tales are easier to believe and corroborate than others. And yet the transmission of folklore remains fascinating — like a perpetual whisper game.

Frank Scott tells a well-known story about the time he was drinking leisurely away in the Club when a youngish man and a girl walked in and began ordering drinks.

"Are you new on the staff?" ventured Scott.

"No, we're students," the lad replied and when Scott grew indignant he even added, "If you professors can eat in the Union, why can't we come in here?" Bewildered, Scott decided to humour the student and, risking his own expulsion, ordered him some drinks. When other professors came in and questioned the situation, the student was equally recalcitrant, and when they threatened to go and do their drinking elsewhere, the heroic student replied, "good, I'll follow you there."

Scott reveals that it later turned out that the student had a drug problem and had been forced to leave school. "The Health Service later told me that if I hadn't handled him so softly he may have gotten violent."

But as stories are exchanged so are their details, depending, as folklore scholars will tell us, on the context and the needs of the raconteur. Dean Woods uses the Scott tale in his repertoire but the background is altered to describe some criticisms of the Faculty Club that appeared in the *Daily*, and to portray the student's conduct as an act of civil disobedience typical of the era.

Such are the problems with this kind of serious study which may have had something to do with Carman Miller's agonized decision to present a simple straight-man's history of the Faculty Club.

The *History of the McGill Faculty Club* which is available to us goes back to the days of the 19th and early 20th centuries when there was only a meagre University Club for professors to gather in. By a formal Board of Governor's resolution dated the first of October, 1923, the first Faculty Club sprang into

existence, "emanating from the most respectable of parentage."

The place did well, making profits from the sale of wine and weathered the depression years quite intact. But as mentioned previously, women were still banned from the Club and the McGill Women's Union, having no room of their own, acquired only begrudging permission to hold teas every Thursday.

*The original seat, University Street,
Was small but our fancies it fitted.*

*In that earlier state were more
celibate*

For ladies were seldom admitted.

This criminal procedure was rationalized by the fact that the building housed only one set of toilet facilities and that was for men. It was the great historical, "architectural" view of male-female relations.

*Then the crash came and meant that
the rich hadn't a cent*

*on their over-sized houses to lavish;
So the Club, as a gift, got a home
with a lift,*

And Forty-two rooms on McTavish

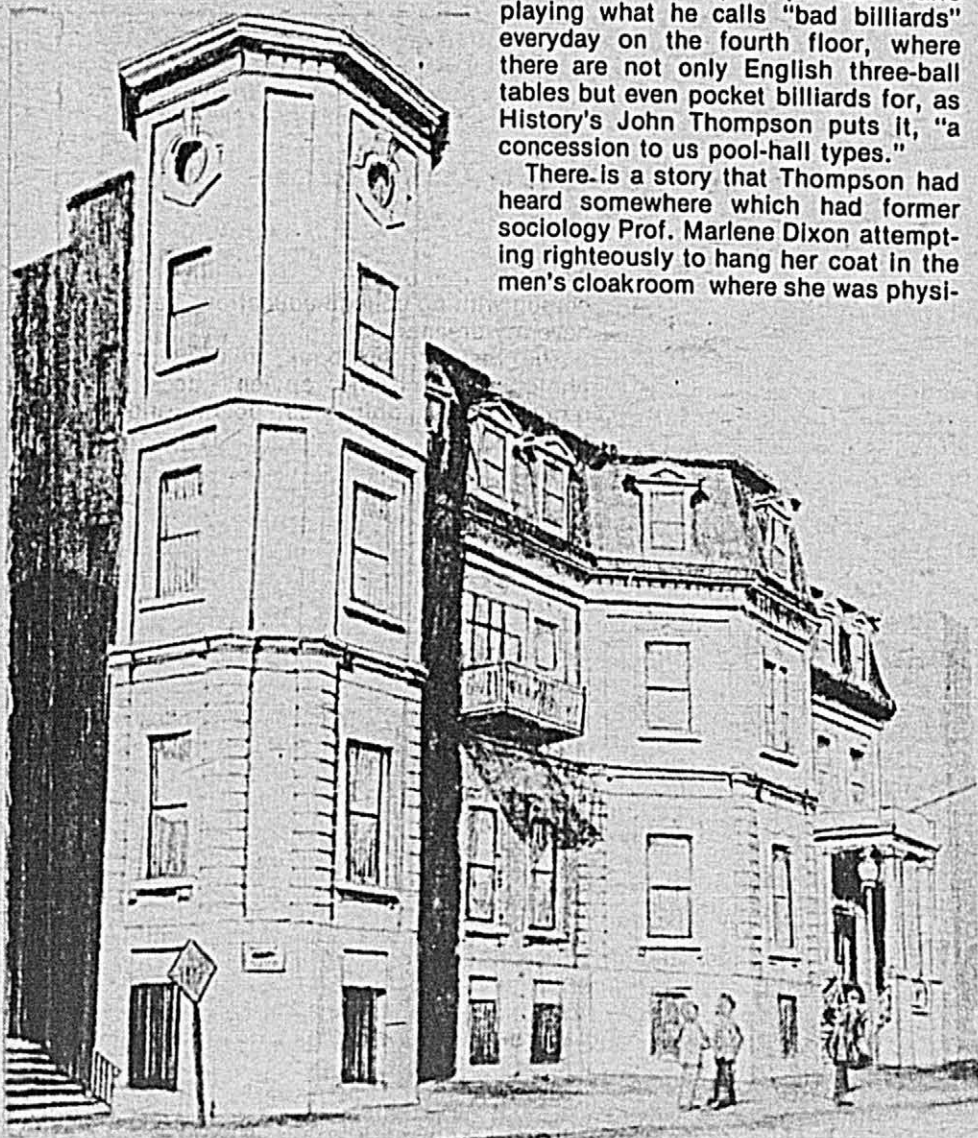
Before Sir Arthur Currie died in 1933, he had been using his spacious Baumgarten Mansion on McTavish street as an after-hours retreat for staff and students. The effects of the depression were such that his successor considered himself too "poor and democratic" to continue occupying the house. It was then that McGill acquired what is now the oldest and most luxurious faculty club in Canada.

Here Miller quips that "joy must know bounds", for the new building had also eliminated the "architectural" argument for the exclusion of women. As the women's can was installed, females were allowed a sort of "separate but almost equal" arrangement in which they were confined to certain rooms and floors. As Myrna Gopnick of Linguistics puts it, "you couldn't walk through the middle lounge which meant you had to go up and around by the back stairs if you wanted a sandwich."

Today's faculty club is completely democratic as evidenced by Miller's observation that the Club's employees are no longer referred to unapologetically as "servants, but sport rectangular, all-in-the-family, plastic name-tags bearing their names, first names of course . . ."

An illuminating chapter to the book is the piece by Catherine Stevenson, an employee of the Club since 1944. She notes at the end of her reminiscences "I did my share in that Club on a very low salary and I know it. It is perhaps a little

continued on page 15



Greenpeace:

Appeals to heart rather than head

by Nancy Bazilechuk

With the introduction of a Greenpeace group to the McGill campus, the university community is faced with an organization that, by the nature of its concerns, appeals to the heart rather than the head.

Most of the recent publicity associated with Greenpeace portrays seal hunters brutally clubbing young seal pups to death and then leaving mutilated carcasses scattered over the ice. The hunter is pictured as a heartless ogre rather than an individual who is performing a job that is, in the case of the Newfoundlanders, central to economic survival. The Daily questioned Greenpeace McGill spokespeople John Hickie and Mike Manolson about such less-advertised economic questions facing Greenpeace.

Daily: The harp seal hunt has become a major issue but it seems as if most of the publicity is accompanied by pictures of cute little harp seals getting brutally killed. Aside from the fact that the killing is unnecessarily brutal, how does Greenpeace propose to deal with the hard economic fact that people make a living off of the hunt?

Manolson: I think that everyone agrees that the killings are cruel, but Greenpeace as such is mainly interested in the preservation of the harp seal as a species. If the sealers continue to

hunt at the rate they are going now, in ten or twenty years there are just not going to be any seals left to hunt. That is a hard economic fact that most sealers are ignoring. Sealers are going to have to deal with the cessation of hunting sooner or later.

Hickie: We have to start learning now how to manage resources that have a huge future potential. It is the same situation with the whalers. If whales were brought back to a state where the population was healthy enough to support hunting, whalers could act as a type of transfer medium of the sea's food potential to a more usable type. It's more of a question of short term profits versus longer term profit.

Daily: There is still the fact that by encouraging the banning of the seal hunt people will be put out of jobs.

Manolson: Not for the Norwegians. Most of the Norwegian vessels are used most of the year on the North Sea for oil exploration. For most Norwegians sealing isn't a way of life. When Greenpeace was in Newfoundland this Spring, they talked to the landspeople there about the necessity of the seal hunt. The Newfoundlanders maintain that sealing is integral to their economic and cultural survival.

So a compromise was reached, and Greenpeace decided to revise their request for a total moratorium on seal hunting. The landspeople's hunt is

pretty much self-regulating, due to the nature and the limitations of the equipment they use, the ice conditions, and the amount of men who hunt the seals.

Hickie: The Norwegians wanted a quota of 200,000 out of a population of under a million. That would mean killing off one fifth of the population and most of the victims would be the white-coated pups. There's probably no better way to annihilate a species than to kill off the young.

The landspeople's hunt involves a quota of maybe 30,000. The point behind limiting or stopping entirely any seal hunting would be to give the species a chance to recover so that it can support the hunting.

Daily: Have any discussions taken place between Greenpeace and the corporate sealers and whalers?

Manolson: It's hard to deal with large companies who have even larger investments in their whaling and sealing fleets.

Greenpeace's endeavours have been more directed to illustrate a point. There are two aspects—there's the real physical solution of getting right in between the whales or seals and their hunters—for instance, even if only eight whales are saved, like last year. They were actions taken to prevent the killings instead of just talk.

The other function that Greenpeace

fulfills is the focusing of public attention. By calling attention to the situations at hand, maybe the public's consciousness can be raised to the point where it becomes an issue that the politicians will have to do something about.

Hickie: There's also an economic side to the whole issue. If a boycott was to be organized on Japanese goods in protest of their continuation of whaling, and it became serious enough to make the Japanese decide that whaling wasn't worth the money they would be losing in a boycott.

Manolson: The only way that any political action will take place is if that sort of economic situation comes about.

There aren't any officials who are going to lobby for the preservation of the seals and whales if no economic gain is to be had.

Hickie: The most crucial idea to keep in mind is the idea that we are all living in a closed system, and that whatever actions are taken, there are going to be all sorts of unexpected effects. If people can become more aware of the effects of their actions, they would become more responsible for their own actions. Greenpeace would like to see a rational approach to the exploitation and use of the environment.

today

Allumni Association, School of Nursing:

Dr. Jeanne Quint Benoleil, noted researcher, teacher and clinician will discuss "Your Research in Nursing" in Leacock 132 at 8:30 pm. Admission free, everyone welcome.

Grad Pics:

The deadline for having your picture taken for Old McGill '76 is April 15. Photos may only be taken at Van Dyck and Meyers Studio, 1121 St. Catherine St. West. Information sheets are available at the Union box office or at the photographer.

Old McGill Staff:

There will be a meeting of the Old McGill Staff in the Union (room B-44-45) Thursday at 6 pm.

Anyone interested in working on the yearbook is urged to attend regardless of experience. If you would like to work on the book but can't make it at these times, please call Michael at either 392-8990 or 342-2947 (evenings).

Italian Student Society:

Anyone interested in running for the Executive Council should pick up a nominee sheet in the Union Box Office before March 30, '76. CRO M. Compari.

Music Faculty Concert:

Piano recital by students of Dorothy Morton, 1 pm. C310, Strathcona Music Building. McGill Jazz Workshop, directed by Gerry Denovitch, Pollack Concert Hall, 8:30 pm.

Friday

Department of Linguistics:

Rudolph Botha (Free University of Amsterdam): "The Epistemological Status of the X convention." 2pm, Leacock 226. Lecture on Modern Greek Literature:

Prof. Edmund Keeley of Princeton University will lecture on "Cavafy's Universal Perspective." Leacock Council Room (L820) 8:30 pm.

Music Faculty Concert:

Preparatory School Concert, 7 pm., C310, Strathcona Music Building.

McGill Symphony Orchestra, directed by Eugene Plawutsky, Avril Cici, piano, Jeff Khaner, flute. Works by Barber, Britten, Martin, Prokofiev. Pollack Concert Hall, 8:30 pm.

Saturday

Jazz Dance:

The McGill Jazz Dance Club in conjunction with Concordia will present Survival, 8:30 pm at F.C. Smith Auditorium, 7141 Sherbrooke. Tickets on sale at the Union \$2 admission, \$1.50 for students. A University Innovative Dance Production.

McGill Students of Objectivism: Prof. Allan Gotthelf of the Dept. of Philosophy at Trenton State will speak on "Love and Metaphysics: Aristotelian vs. Platonic." This lecture is aimed at a general audience and assumes no philosophical background. 7:30 pm, Douglas Hall, Common Room, 3851 University St. Admission: \$6.00. Info: 739-2631.

Monday

ESA:

Prof. Wright on "Economic History, Old and New," at 1 pm. M2-37A, McLennan Library

Ed Keenan (UCLA): "Positive and Negative Coreference in Universal Grammar," 8 pm, Leacock 26.

McGill Armenian Club:

Important meeting at 6 pm in Union 124. Elections of next year's executives. The presence of all members is desired. For more info call Ara at 272-6264.

French Canada Studies Program Conference:

Professor Gary Caldwell, Sociology Dept., Bishop's University speaks at 8 pm, Leacock Council Room (8th floor). Subject: "The Reaction of the Quebec Anglophone community to Bill 22."

what's what

SAVOY SOCIETY

Tickets for tomorrow's, Friday's and Saturday's performances of **THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD** by Gilbert & Sullivan are still available at the Union Box Office. Prices are \$2.50 on Thursday and \$3.50 on Friday and Saturday. Performances are at 8 pm, Moyse Hall, Arts Building. **TICKETS MAY BE PURCHASED AT THE DOOR.** This lively and entertaining show is directed by George Kopp and conducted by Wanda Kaluzny, and is not to be missed! For more information and reservations, call 392-8926.

Thank you Bob and co.

Special thanks to Bob, Janet, Beefe and Terry whose without whose bitching and typesetting ability astounds constant nagging this issue one and all; and to Victor, who would never have gotten out in Craig, Andrew, Stacey, Robin, time; to Frank without whose Doug and the rest of the gang at never-ending patience, good SST. humor and expertise the Daily And of course many thanks to would have looked like shit; to Ron, our proofreader, the only Ken whose camera work is one in the world who reads every unbelievable; to Carol, Chris, word of the Daily.

Faculty Club...

continued from page 14

in error that I should write the above as I do realize that I am only a little working person with no college education, but I have my dreams."

The rest of the book, filled with photographs of the opulent decor, reminiscences, obituaries, poems and limericks which, while not exactly of interest to nations around the globe, does add some personalized spice to the story of the great Club that "replaced sherry with the more insidious martini."

"It helped an awful lot of people who otherwise would have left McGill," commented one of the Club's old timers.

For sooth, as McGill University evolves from the towering bastion of British empiricism, to a diffuse commuter school which must place recruitment ads in Metro stations, so the Faculty Club shall accede to the inevitable historical process and abandon its nostalgic exclusiveness, and open its doors to the people. Only then will the true history be made known.

"When the revolution comes, we can turn this place into an old folks' home," announced one of its younger professors.

"Undoubtedly," I replied, "another whiskey sour please."

Women at McGill: the year that was and what will be

By Ginny Wright

If it did any good at all, International Women's Year may have at least springboarded debate and development of the women's movement here at McGill.

The past school year has witnessed the revival of the faltering Women's Union, a decision to disband the Women's Collective Press, the introduction of courses dealing in women's content, and further research into the prospects for a Women's studies program.

The Women's Movement may have appeared dead however, when in early February the Women's Union was faced with closing, not for financial reasons, but because of a lack of interest on the part of McGill women. The group of women who had been organizing and coordinating the Union's activities were confronted with a similar problem: present staffers were graduating this year, and there was no one to pick up where they left off.

Many reasons were offered to explain the Women's Union's problems. The women in the Union blamed student apathy, but recognized their own failure to reach McGill's women. Some claimed the Union's lack of ideology was the problem while others said they never knew where the Union was, or even that it existed.

Whatever the reasons, the crisis seemed to do the Women's Union more good than harm. In mid-February, a meeting called to ultimately decide the fate of the Union, was attended by over thirty women interested in saving and helping the Union. The question was no longer one of survival, but rather improvement. Students could no longer deny the existence of the Union; likewise the Union realized it could no longer deny the existence of McGill's women.

Despite the problems, the Women's Union has accomplished a great deal over the two years it has been operating. After setting up a centre, *A Room of One's Own*, in the Student Union building during the second semester of last year, the women established a library of books and periodicals and organized a number of conferences, lectures, spee-

ches, and consciousness-raising groups. This year, the Union not only continued in these activities, but also doubled its library, acquired a printing press, set up printing classes, established a women's carpentry collective, organized a car mechanics course and put on a film festival.

Laura Fox, one of the Union's organizers, said that since the crisis, the Union has changed its constitution and will be run "more like a collective" in the coming year. "It was partly the former structure that led to its demise," Fox said. "There were too few people involved in the decision-making process."

As for next year, Fox believes that there should be no problem getting staff and noted that a position of a paid coordinator has been established. "The Union is more active now than it's ever been," she said. "We have new input to get things together, and this should continue next year."

The recent decision of the Women's Collective Press to

Women's Movement which had developed out of movements in the 1960s. The WCP restricted its membership to women on the grounds that women, unlike other oppressed groups which are ghettoed, did not have a place in which to meet alone, and must be together to fight their oppression.

The WCP, the first Canadian university feminist paper, was always something "more than just a newspaper". Since then, the WCP also helped to organize three conferences.

It was established at the Women in Political Action and Organizing that they and other feminists had made a mistake in isolating the Women's Movement from "the struggles of working class and minority women." Believing the movement and the paper itself had ignored the class question, and became a forum for bourgeois feminists, the WCP announced its decision to disband at the end of this semester. The idea was not to abandon the struggle against the oppression of



disband also seemed to be a problem of disinterest on the part of McGill's students. However, the WCP announced that its decision was political, rather than a problem with staff and organization.

The Women's Collective Press was first organized in the fall of 1974. Although service as a forum for McGill women, it existed not so much to represent these particular women, as to serve as a voice for the

women, but rather to take greater steps towards change for all oppressed groups.

Not all of the attention towards women has been "extra-curricular". Courses specializing in women's content were introduced this year by the English, Anthropology, Commerce, Education and Political Science departments. Other courses began to include more women's content as a part of their instruction.



Although only a few courses on women are now offered, it is likely that there will be more. In late November, the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society granted a total of \$1500 to Barbara Scales and Basia Hellwig for work which would facilitate studies on women at McGill.

Hellwig and Scales began their research, entitled *A Prospectus for Women's Studies*, last summer under an Opportunities for Youth grant. During that time, they compiled an annotated bibliography in such areas as Women in Literature, Women in Religion, Self-Determination: Rape and Abortion Laws, Working Class Women in the French Revolu-

ago. By meeting with professors, the women hope to encourage more women's content in courses, as well as more courses specializing on women.

Both Scales and Hellwig have also been working with the Women's Union. Students doing research in women's studies may receive bibliographical information from them through the Union or through McLennan's reference desk. They have also set up a file of magazine and newspaper clippings in the library of *A Room of One's Own*. New clippings are regularly added to the file which contains information on a number of subjects including rape, abortion, and women in Canada, and socialist countries such as Vietnam and China.

The Women's Union's growing library might also see some improvement as both women are arranging for the subject indexing of its books and periodicals.

This year, women were certainly not forgotten or ignored at McGill. In fact, the year seems to have been one of the more active ones for women yet seen at this university. The Women's Union was able to generate new interest, and the work of Scales and Hellwig is likely to insure that women will not be overlooked in university courses.

The disbanding of the Women's Collective Press is not a result of failure, but rather a change in position which, although still refusing to ignore the "women question", is an awareness of the need to struggle for change for all oppressed groups.

Still, the recognition of women has been due to the efforts of only a small core of women at McGill. Whether the lack of participation is due to apathy or a fear on the part of McGill women to initiate and take responsibility is hard to ascertain, but the abilities and opinions of these women are needed if next year is to be as fruitful for women as this one has been.

tion and Women in Music. According to Hellwig, the bibliography will be in print within the next two or three weeks, but it has already served as a basis for much of their work done at McGill.

Their research is to include meeting and talking with professors of various departments, but Hellwig reported that as yet "there has been little feedback" from the letters sent out to department heads a few weeks

ANNOUNCING

Conald M. Mackay

Professor of Communication,
University of Keele

speaking on

**'Synapse & Spirit:
A Neuroscientist's Approach
to the Christian Faith'**

Friday, April 2nd, Main Amphitheatre
Royal Victoria Hospital, 8 p.m.

Information: Dr. Manley, local 5401

EVERYONE IS WELCOME

Have you been wondering what to do
with all that stuff cluttering
up your room?

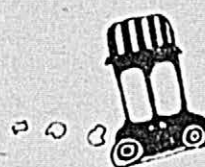
Save Montreal/Montréal Sauvons
is organizing a Flea Market
for early May.

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Continued on page 22

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His nurse speaks

The canonization of Bethune the 'Christian'

by Charlie Clark

The years spent working with Norman Bethune have left an indelible impression on Mary Isabel Roach, a woman who assisted Bethune as an anaesthetist at the Royal Victoria Hospital way back in the early thirties.

"You either had to like him to dislike him. There was no in between," she says. "In the operating room you were down to bare essentials and you got to know the real person. Some doctors say things they don't mean and you could spot the shams really quickly."

To Miss Roach, Bethune was Christlike. As one biographer has written, he was a man who was painfully conscious of his weaknesses and whose turbulent personal life gradually became completely merged with the fate of the world's people.

And yet, this saint-like intensity continues to mystify his Canadian descendants.

The debate over the reasons behind Bethune's super-altruism were rekindled when, in 1961, the People's Republic of China offered to buy his house, and with the emergence of Canadian nationalism, Bethune was institutionalized as pure Canadiana.

A man like Bethune is a puzzle to people. Last year's play at the Centaur Theatre, while attempting to unravel the character of the man who gave the final years of his life to war-torn people in Spain and China, devoted two-thirds of the dialogue to his rocky marital life here in Canada. There is a need to penetrate beyond his image of austere purity. A film is now in the making.

"People have been reticent about giving Bethune any honour at all," exclaims Roach, who now works at the Nurses' Registry. "In China, he's the most well known of all next to Mao." The Bethune who Roach knew in Montreal was a doctor markedly unorthodox. Aside from being one of the early

supporters of socialized medicine, Bethune was, as Roach calls him, twenty years ahead of his time in employing new techniques in the field of thoracoplasties (chest surgery).

"He was extremely aggressive and worked very quickly," she says, "while his partner, Dr. Edward Archibald, took hours. He brought in everything new and different. And you know doctors, they work according to a pattern, and whenever something revolutionary comes along, they think it's no good." Using instruments which he himself had invented, Bethune would try new techniques on himself that he wouldn't use on patients. Miss Roach remembers helping administer the needle to him with no anaesthetic. All this created many enemies for the man, and they called him an "incompetent nut."

"He lost a lot more patients than Dr. Archibald, but it's really unfair, since they always gave him the patients which they knew were going to die anyway," Miss Roach continued.

"But an awful lot of Canadians are forgetting some of the nasty, child-like things that he did," she cautions. "He was an impossible man to live with and his life with his wife Francis was devastating." Bethune and his wife were divorced after he contracted tuberculosis which was believed to be terminal, but were remarried after his surprise recovery. "He was almost amoral and a lot of women who should have known better were crazy about him," she continues. "It was his brute strength and masculinity...but his wife was just the opposite, dainty and feminine. He always loved her and even his letters from China show how pathetically true that was." After their second divorce, Bethune even moved in for a while with Francis and her new husband after she had married a third time. He was intense indeed.

Miss Roach portrays a Bethune who knew no value for money. While some



Eva Friede



people called him a thief, Bethune used to walk down the street and suddenly hand over his money to a prostitute or buy some children new shoes. To him, money was something you just spent, without ever thinking of tomorrow, in spite of the fact that in those days, doctors were comparatively poor. Yet he also thrived on fancy clothes.

"I remember he used to go to meetings and make crazy statements just to make people mad so he could find out what they thought," she relates. Bethune the enigma.

"But he was magnificent in the end," Roach says with a smile. She saw him last in 1935, before he left for the Spanish Civil War.

Although Bethune wasn't the inventor of the blood transfusion, he was the first to bring it to troops at the front, where he would store the blood in dirt trenches to keep it warm. Back in those days, a transfusion, even when performed in a hospital would take a nurse all afternoon and one recipient often required ten or fifteen donors.

Dr. Bethune arrived in China when Mao's Red Army was losing 9 out of 10 wounded troops from infection alone. Being the only doctor in the north, he quickly set up mobile hospitals and in just a few months had begun sending troops back to the front. He would work for days without rest, clad only in rags and cheap sandals. When he died in 1939 from his own infection, his weight had dropped to 90 lbs.

In spite of his life-long concern for the oppressed and his present-day sainthood in China, Miss Roach doesn't

believe that Bethune was ideologically a communist. "He wasn't a communist as they are today and the party was never more than a minor part of his life," she says.

"He knew he had a mission and, being fed up with life here, he saw his chance to do something worthwhile." When Bethune returned from Spain in search of funds for his project, the Catholic Sacred Heart Hospital where he formally worked, was perturbed that he was siding with the Spanish Republicans. His reputation was deteriorating.

"He had nothing to come back to in Canada and was destitute both medically and financially. He wasn't really a martyr but was always at the top or the bottom, one extreme or the other," she says. "He finally decided to work 'til he dropped dead." It was an extremism that continues to inspire people, as Bethune "the communist" is being assimilated into Canadian heritage more as Bethune, "The Christian."

Miss Roach believes that both biographies of Norman Bethune, Allan and Gordon's "The Sword, the Scalpel" and Roderick Stewart's "Bethune", are good but sees the former as "more Bethune."

"The Sword, the Scalpel" was written when Bethune was still alive by people who were his friends," she says. "Sometimes, in retrospect, there is a tendency for writers to present only the rosy side."

Her conclusion: "Bethune packed more into his 40 years than most of us do in a hundred."

Francophones...

continued from page 5

members of AGELF to meet the executive committee.

Villeneuve expressed suspicion about this request by Steedman, and as the Daily was going to press, she maintained that a letter was being sent to Steedman as of March 23, reiterating AGELF's desire that all its members attend.

"We don't want our intentions misunderstood," claimed Villeneuve. "We are not a political organization, we simply want to improve relations around here. We don't want people to feel afraid or that whatever they decide will be

ineffective."

Villeneuve declared that one of the major pitfalls along the way has been Steedman's extreme unresponsive attitude toward her and her ideas on their very first encounter. Steedman was unavailable for comment as he was out of town, but his secretary Madame Desroches, also the Administrative Assistant of the Department, said that he was misinterpreted by Villeneuve at that first meeting.

One member from AGELF told the Daily that the present course evaluation system in the department is absurd.

"The students never get to see the results of the evaluations though Steedman says he discusses them with the professors. Our own bit of investigation tells us a very different story."

AGELF alleges that the philosophy behind the course evaluations in the French Literature department is all wrong. As one member said, "They act as if the evaluations are strictly for the teachers, not the students. Steedman thinks the professors will never agree to a change in the course evaluation format. We disagree."

Villeneuve asserted that the students in the department don't even know where to go to appeal essay marks and get their papers re-read. She pointed out that the body that handles such affairs, the "Comité des Affaires aux Etudiants" is comprised of four professors who first cross-examine the student in question, then ask for the professor's point of view, the result being that students do not

know whose view the Comité will favour in their final judgement. Thus, for this reason, many students don't even bother to appeal or get their essays re-read.

But as Villeneuve stated as an afterthought, "perhaps this is not characteristic of this department alone but of all McGill."

As one AGELF member remarked, "some teachers here don't even know of the existence of the executive committee, and what may be even worse, some of them are unaware that they themselves belong to a particular committee. This again is due to the counter-productive state of affairs within the department."

AGELF intends to submit their constitution to the ASUS to obtain official recognition as soon as possible.

On June first, the French Literature Department will receive its first official chairperson in several years. Villeneuve believes that if the association is not accepted by then, it might very well never be accepted. AGELF does not want the new chairperson to be able to delay the recognition of the association. They want to be accepted, not on a theoretical basis, but on a realistic basis. They want no questions to remain as to whether or not they exist.

"The situation in this department cannot remain as it is much longer," concludes Villeneuve. "If not corrected, it could explode. As some professors have said, June first may be the first day of war."

Tomorrow will be an important day for members of AGELF.

Spain: "The laws of Franco are...

by Jeff Kessler

When Francisco Franco died towards the end of last fall, it was both hoped and feared that the floodgates of forty years of quashed protest would open, and the new government of King Juan Carlos would be forced to accept a wide set of reforms very quickly.

Juan Carlos and Premier Carlos Arias Navarro have maintained that they "will vigorously oppose any attempt to hand Spain over to the mobs...or to chop the country to bits," apparently in reference to the deluge of strikes which has hit Madrid and the nationalistic marches, strikes, and violence occurring in the Basque and Catalan regions. Arias said last week that "Spain will proceed forward, but at a realistic and dignified pace."

However, despite all the recent rumblings from the nationalists and from the left, the greatest threat to liberty in Spain in 1976 is the same as it was in 1936—the very powerful right wing.

Lately, it has been the right which has shown the greatest resistance to the slow-reform policies of the new government. The spark to this resistance was the announcement earlier this month that the Juan Carlos

Allan Kessler is presently living in Madrid. Jeff Kessler is not.

regime would lift the 37-year-old organizational ban on such parties as the Socialists and the Christian Democrats. Communist and separatist groups, however, would still remain illegal.

The law would include changes in the penal code to allow political parties like the Socialists and Christian Democrats to hold meetings and make propaganda without incurring the stiff penalties prescribed by Franco. The reforms still have to be approved by the quite conservative Cortes (parliament).

Apparently, these "drastic" reforms are too much for many on the right to take: "No one has the right to suppose that the first government of the monarchy...proposes to dismantle the (Franco) regime," said Jose Antonio Giron last week. Giron is a former labor minister and president of a confederation representing veterans of the civil war. He is presently a member of the Cortes. Giron added, "We accept the government's proposed reform only insofar as it does not undermine the foundations of the regime..."

Giron said the policy of Prime Minister Arias was contradictory and had plunged Spain into "unprecedented confusion."

The government announcement was also followed by a press conference held by the Spanish National Front (FNE) on March 11, in which it stated that

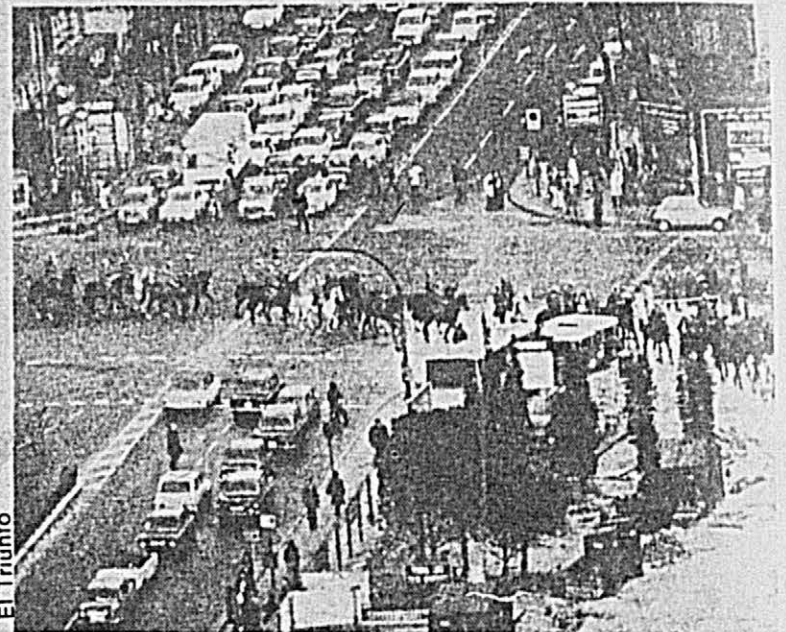
while "...political regimes must adapt themselves to new circumstances...we are opposed to any bicameral system based in 'inorganic' universal suffrage...and will do everything possible to prevent this from becoming reality."

From 1939 until the recent announcement, the FNE, which was Franco's personal government, was also the only political organization allowed in Spain.

Speaking for the FNE, also known as the Falange, former minister Fernandez-Cuesta said "For us the concept of the 'organic' democracy is fundamental...and 'inorganic' universal suffrage does not conform with our system."

Fernandez-Cuesta added that "It is unconstitutional to establish them (political parties), but if this policy becomes official, legislation will be introduced to keep outside those parties which negate the proper democracy..." and "...if there is a national referendum and these reforms are approved, we will accept them, but we will also fight with all the legal weapons within our reach."

Considering that the FNE has been organized for 37 years and that the only other party with any tight organization—the Communist Party—is banned from government, the road to even the most minor electoral reform in Spain faces huge pitfalls. For one thing, the Falangists know that most Spaniards are tired of



Right-wing supporters rode through the centre of Madrid as a show of force last January 20th.

such a restricted lifestyle—a lifestyle that for the sake of stability, crushed any liberty and any pretense of respect from the rest of Europe. They also realize participation of any centrist parties in the government would severely test their ability to hang onto even the smallest morsel of power.

Finally, the National Front senses that as long as old unreconcilable factions don't reappear, the Spanish people will want to get the memory of "El Caudillo" behind them as fast as possible. To this end the National Front knows that it is still, and may always be, the

party of Franco.

For these reasons, it is the right and not the left which should bear the most scrutiny towards any power play against the gradual reformist policies of Juan Carlos. The FNE controls the parliament which must approve laws of a King who seems servile to it; the party is still closely associated with the old power guard in the Army.

Despite the headlines made by dissident soldiers, separatists, labor leaders, students, communists and socialists, it is the Old Order which still is in charge. Spain has not changed that much...yet.

...unalterable until the end of time!" —Falange

by Jeff Kessler and Allan Kessler

There is a saying: "La democracia organica se viene del organo de Franco." (The organic democracy comes from the organ of Franco).

In some ironic respects this "organic democracy" is close to communism in theory. Franco's version of a union was a unitary national entity representing both management and labor. In this way conflict was supposed to be alleviated.

The larger society was supposed to amplify this situation. The national system was intended to eliminate any possible class conflict because everybody was supposed to be one big happy family. Of course Franco was big daddy and his officers were big brothers.

One must also realize the roots of the language of Franquismo within his organic democracy. Franco took every political phrase ever invented and gave it a new meaning. He had to. It must be remembered that it was Franco's supporters who were the insurrectionists and rebels and when he finally won he had to legitimize his

own rule in some way. The Generalissimo did this by wiping out all previous political structures, changing all laws, in effect inventing a new political language. Words like organic and inorganic were used to describe the concordance and compatibility of any political process with the tenets of Franquismo.

Only one word was never "rehabilitated"—the notion of a "republica". In fact, it never appeared at all until the death of Franco.

Another reason the proposed reform legislation in Spain is faring so poorly with the right is because it is diametrically opposed to the legal founda-

tions of the Franco dictatorship — "Los Principios del Movimiento" (The Principles of the Movement).

Fernandez-Cuesta said in the FNE news conference that while "we see ourselves as obligated in part to recognize them... political parties are contrary to Falangist orthodoxy and the Fundamental Laws of our movement."

What are these principles that are used to justify everything? During the Franco regime seven basic laws were "passed" which constituted the entire Spanish Constitution. For example, the 6th law drawn up in 1958. It is unbearable and impossible to retract until the

end of time. It is perhaps the only one like it in the entire world. It states three simple things:

- There is a unity between the people and the land of Spain. (In other words - no regionalism)

- The Spanish state is Catholic

- The Spanish government is a monarchy (strange when one considers that Franco suspended the monarchy for 40 years.)

No matter how far-fetched these laws appear they take on an immediately ominous meaning when a member of the National Front can say that in his opinion the Fundamental Principles of the Movement can

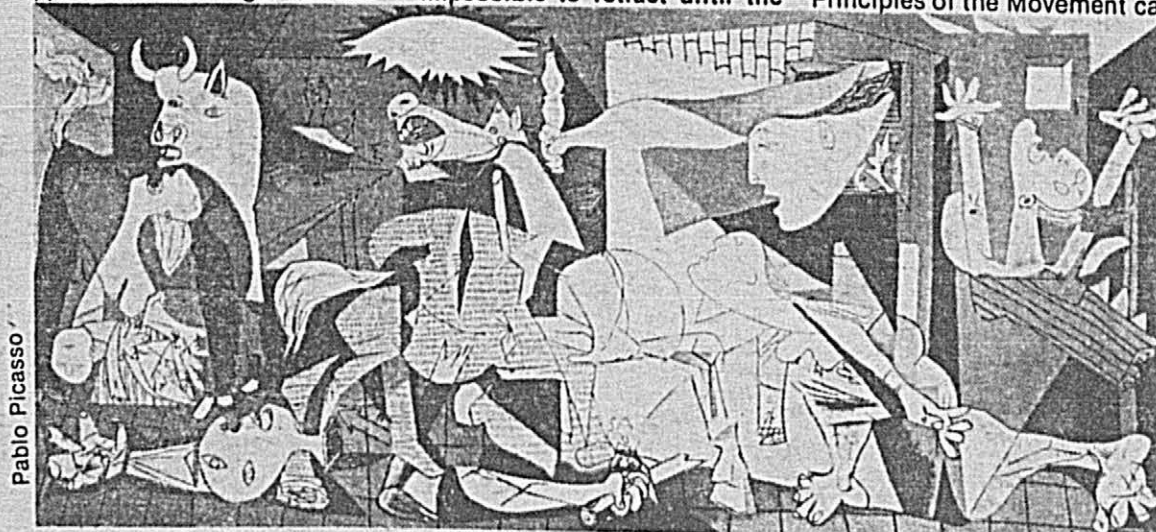
never be put to a national referendum because they are "permanent and inalterable."

The results of laws which could apply with amoeba-like generality to almost any legal situation "until the end of time" and continued nebulous terms like "organic democracy" were precisely the means Franco used to legitimize himself in front of the Spanish people, even as they began to grow weary of his leaden weight.

However, the attempt on the part of the FNE to apply these means in order to cling to power is a sick, but dangerous joke. Fernandez-Cuesta illustrated exactly this point at the conclusion of the press conference when he said that the Falange is not an organization of the right nor the left. "We support social reforms just like the left." He added that the Spanish National Front would not have objections to forming coalitions with the left on social policy, better yet, it could unite with a progressive leftist party as it also could with a liberal and financially based party on the right."

This comes to pass of course as long as the parties follow the Fundamental Laws for organic representation...

My, the Falange has come a long way since Guernica.



Guernica was painted by Picasso in 1937 to memorialize the ancient Basque capital destroyed by the Nazi airforce in service to Franco.

This is the only "second part of a series" that Mr. Kessler has completed all year.

Back to the Stone Age in no time

by Katherine Gutkind

"The Trident nuclear submarine and missile system is the pre-eminent sign of death in our times. But this \$2 billion war machine, capable of destroying 408 separate targets with blasts three times as powerful as the Hiroshima bomb, can also be a way to life."

—From *Trident To Life*
Pacific Life Community, June 30, 1975

What role does McGill University play in the creation of the Trident nuclear submarine, or any other nuclear weapon? Denials pour in from all spheres of the academic community, yet one cannot be oblivious to the known fact of McGill's implications in United States military research a couple of years ago.

Nevertheless, there are some people involved with McGill who have worked at the nuclear facility at Chalk River, Ontario, and who belong to Canadian companies depending on US contracts, such as Noranda.

Can McGill be so isolated? One just has to go outside of McGill to Montreal where "Velan Engineering makes high precision valves for US submarines, and Canadian Vickers produces the hulls for a new line of nuclear-powered attack submarines." (*The Forge*, March 11, 1976.)

Then to the whole of Canada, where "Canadian companies like CAE Electronics, de Havilland, Noranda, and Marine Industries, and American companies in Canada like Westinghouse and RCA do a lot of military work."

Increasing wariness about nuclear weapons in general is being voiced by many political, social, and environmental groups. Just recently, at McGill

Samuel Holden Lovejoy spoke before showing his film, "Lovejoy's Nuclear War"; a film about getting all citizens aware of the dangers of nuclear power.

Lovejoy's film was prompted by his act of sabotage in early 1974 and subsequent trial after he toppled a 500-foot steel weather tower in Montague, Massachusetts. The tower was to be part of a project to construct one of the largest nuclear power plants ever. Lovejoy immediately turned himself into authorities with a statement "decrying the dangers of nuclear power and accusing the government and the utility industry of conspiracy and despotism". He was subsequently acquitted.

Although the United States and the USSR are presently the two most powerful nations in terms of nuclear destructive capacity, Canada is certainly aiding the arms race. Canada exports over \$300 million worth of military equipment, making it the highest per-capita cannon merchant in the world. Canada ranks sixth in arms merchandising and is the largest supplier to the U.S.

The Canadian government will spend \$100 billion on nuclear energy in the next fifteen years. Quantitatively, this means 115 nuclear reactors will be established in Canada by the end of the century, at a billion dollars each. When Trudeau was questioned recently on the validity of the amount of money being drafted towards this goal, his answer was merely, "I suppose you can quibble about ten billion here and ten billion there".

The US's "Strategic Triad" is composed of land based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's), long-range aircraft (B52 and F-11 bombers), and sea-based ballistic missiles carried on submarines (SLBMs). The latter now consists of the new Trident submarine and missile system. The Tridents are to supplement and supercede the existing Polaris-Poseidon submarines.

Each submarine (and there will be ten) will carry 408 nuclear weapons. The Polaris carries 160 nuclear weapons. Each Trident will have 24 missiles and each missile will have 17 nuclear weapons. Thus, the ten Tridents will carry a total of 4,080 separate nuclear weapons.

The 24 missiles will have a firing range of 4,500—6,000 miles (the latter to be achieved at a later date). The missiles will be able to be independently targeted to different destinations—Multiple Independently Targeted Re-entry Vehicle—MIRV. The total capacity for the ten-sub fleet will mean that it will be capable of destroying 4,080 targets, in less than three minutes.

"Nearly two football fields long, four stories high, and weighing 18,000 tons, the Trident nuclear-powered submarine will be bigger than any of the Navy's cruisers. Defence planners argue that the Tridents have several advantages over the Polaris-Poseidon subs that

increase "survivability": quieter operation for escaping detection, superior sonar for self-defence; and increased mobility by doubling the cruising speed to 40 mph." (*From Trident To Life*).

"Survivability" in nuclear warfare is becoming increasingly important. Traditionally, nuclear weapons were produced to deter nuclear war. If both the two world superpowers (US and USSR) have the capacity to destroy each other then both will avoid a "nuclear doomsday", according to the nuclear deterrence argument.

The traditional argument has now been replaced with a first-strike policy. At the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT 1) in 1972, the US and USSR decided to limit the number of missiles, missile-launching submarines, and underground silos. Yet, the SALT talks failed to regulate the MIRVs. Although it limited the amount of missiles that could go up in the air, it did not limit the amount to come back down.

As a result, the US has continued testing MIRVs to develop Manoeuvring Re-entry Vehicles (MaRVs). "It is the MaRVs, designed for first-strike accuracy, that shatter the traditional argument of nuclear deterrence. And it is the MaRVs that the Trident subs will be ready to carry." (*From Trident To Life*).

The MaRVs have a greater "survivability" than the MIRVs, because they can pin-point enemy missiles in their underground silos and destroy the enemies chance of retaliation. It is in this context that the first-strike phenomenon emerged. It essentially means that the US is "approaching the capability for an unanswerable first and final blow in a nuclear war."

President Ford at a press conference in June 1975 made it clear that a first-strike policy is an integral part of US nuclear policy. He refused to rule out the possibility of a first-strike, stating "This is a matter that has to be determined if and when there are any requirements for our national interests."

But, who will determine the national interests? Probably only Ford, a top defence official and a few others. The mass of people who contribute a lot through taxes to pay for the construction of Tridents will ultimately have no say in their potential destruction.

George Wald, Professor of Biology at Harvard and Nobel prize winner says, "I am one of those scientists who does not see how to bring the human race much past the year 2000." The two

superpowers, he reasons, have nuclear potential equal to ten tons of TNT for every man, woman and child on earth.

Many of the groups who are disenchanted with the thought of the destructive power of nuclear weapons, are concerned with the preservation of life on this planet. They advocate the dissemination of nuclear weapons, yet they fall back on this policy by being concerned only with the safety of nuclear power.

The Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility (CCNR) is concerned that the Canadian public is led to believe that nuclear power is safe, when in reality it is potentially destructive.

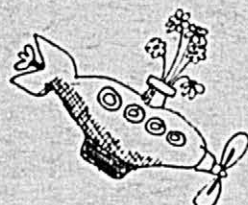
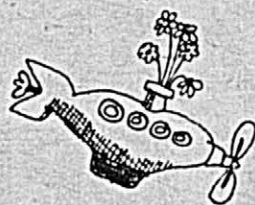
Wherever nuclear weapons are stored there is the danger of accidental explosion. The most recent example comes from the small town of Port Hope, Ontario. "They're calling Port Hope the hottest little town in Ontario—and with good reason." (*The Last Post*, April, 1976).

Port Hope is dominated almost completely by the Crown-owned Eldorado Nuclear Ltd., a uranium refining plant. In the last year many radioactive hot spots have been appearing in many private homes and public buildings. Five families have been advised to leave their homes and a school has been closed and may have to be abandoned.

Dr. Edward Teller, father of the H-bomb says that, "a single major mishap in a nuclear reactor could cause extreme damage, not because of the explosive force, but because of the radioactive contamination. They are clean, as long as they function as planned—but if they malfunction in a massive manner, which can happen in principle, they can release enough radioactive substances to kill a tremendous number of people."

Economically, according to the CCNR, nuclear power plants cost much more than reported. Granted the operating costs are low, but the capital costs are much higher than they are for equivalent fossil-fuel plants. Repairs are slow and costly. At the Pickering power plant in Ontario last year a small

Continued on page 24



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Continued on page 63



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**You and the
Bank of Montreal:
a dialogue.**

The other superpower:

by Nancy Cooper
and
Norah McClintock

If someone asked you what is the Soviet Union, chances are that you'd reply: a communist country, or a socialist dictatorship, or at least a place where you wouldn't like to live. A lot of newspapers have devoted pages to the testimonials of dissident Soviet intellectuals, US and Soviet detente, and recently, Soviet involvement in Angola. Fifty-nine years ago, the Soviet Union became the first socialist state. Today it is a social imperialist country, a super power.

The Soviet Union has degenerated during the past 23 years into something which is essentially the same thing as its arch rival the USA: an imperialist power. However it has a few of its own peculiarities. The imperialism of the Soviet Union was born out of the restoration of capitalism in this once socialist country. In 1953, when Krushchev usurped the Party leadership and the state apparatus was handed over to the revisionists, the door to capitalist restoration was thrown wide open. Since then, the Soviet Union has been hiding behind a mask of socialism, but the mask is wearing thin and the face behind it is particularly ugly.

The economy of the Soviet

ruling class which in turn has a firm hold on the state machinery.

No other capitalist country in the world promotes and protects monopolies and trusts to the extent found in the Soviet Union. It is the only capitalist power in which all enterprises in a given branch of industry are compelled by law to join a "production association" or cartel. Upon joining, the particular enterprise loses all legal autonomy and can exercise its freedom of action only in the tolerance of the trust or combine.

By 1970, there were some 1400 of these combines ("production associations") which lumped together more than 14,000 industrial enterprises. In April 1973, it was made compulsory for every enterprise to merge into such associations, thus bringing the grand total to around 5000. These monopolies control the prices for their sector and to quote Premier Kosygin: "Prices must secure a profit for each normally functioning enterprise."

There are only a few historical precedents for such compulsory monopolization under the control of a capitalist state. Prewar Japan, Italy, and Germany all passed similar laws, and in Nazi Germany prices were set according to the principle: "price agreements must secure sufficient profits

Germany can be carried even further. The role of banking in any capitalist economy is a key one. The large monopolies are dependent on banks for investment capital. In the US one third of such capital is from banks, in Western Europe it is as much as 50 percent and in Japan 70 percent. But in the Soviet Union the industrial enterprises, including the huge combines, are virtually non-dependent on the banks for investment funds. Only 3.3 percent of the total long terms investments in Soviet industry in 1972 were financed by bank credits! This financial self reliance is possible because of the tremendous monopolization which extracts huge profits and severely exploits (as we'll see later), the Soviet workers.

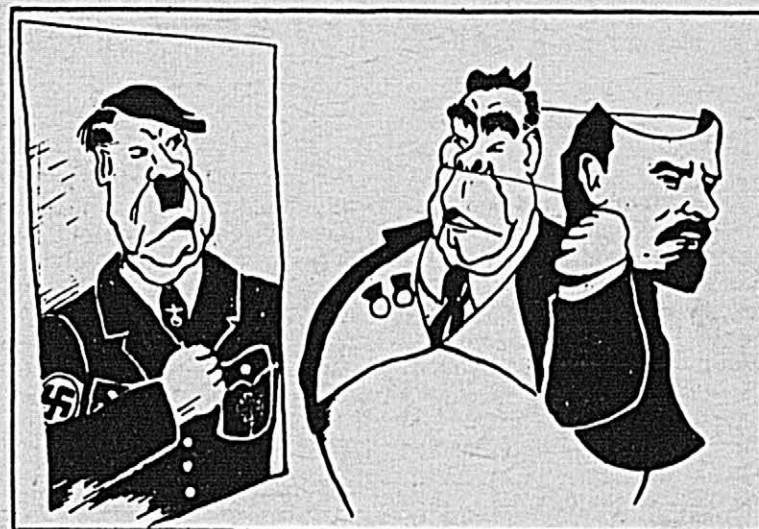
Just before the Nazi Party came to power in Germany, the industrial monopolies were greatly in debt to the banks. After Hitler came to power, and introduced compulsory cartelization thereby shooting up the rate of profits, the highly monopolized industries were on the road to financial self reliance and the role of the banks diminished.

Present day Soviet monopolies enjoy the same freedom from debt to the banks. The profits from these combines not only finance production but also the proportion pocketed by the new capitalists is steadily growing. There are reported to be 13,000 millionaires in the Soviet Union.

In the Soviet Union, as in other capitalist countries, the gap between the rich and the poor is growing. Over half the farm members and around one fifth of the urban population live below the officially recognized poverty line. According to Soviet statistics, in the period of 1960-73 state retail prices of meat and poultry rose 29 percent, flour went up 48 percent, and cabbage rose 66 percent in price. The formation of the huge state monopolies did nothing to change the Soviet workers' conditions.

All workers can be fired at the whim of the factory "manager" and the unemployment rate has been estimated at 10 percent. Maximization of profits has become the watchword: according to Soviet economist B. Soukharevsky, "The salary costs by unit of production have fallen while the profits per ruble paid out in wages has risen." Any good businessman can recognize that this just means the exploitation is intensifying and consequently profits are rising.

Indeed, there is a super abundance of capital in the Soviet Union and this is why it must seek new world markets. The question of markets is one of life and death to a capitalist economy. As the domestic



This drawing shows that while Brezhnev pretends to be a follower of Lenin's revolutionary line, behind the mask of Lenin that he wears, his true self is what is shown in the mirror—he's another Hitler.

investment market decreases and the economic pressures of a growing surplus of capital rise, the Soviet Union is forced to export capital abroad.

It is precisely this exportation of capital which we are seeing more and more. The combining of monopoly capital with the state apparatus has made it possible for the Soviet Union to pool its economic, political, and military strength to become a super-power contending with the US for hegemony while also taking an offensive positive in this contention.

When we think of imperialism, our minds almost automatically conjure up stars and stripes and Green Berets, John Wayne and all. We think of the big all-American GIs getting whipped by little Vietnamese. We seldom associate imperialist bombings with the hammer and sickle — at least, not yet.

The Soviet image is what the American image was at the turn of the century: a big lug with the heart of gold, never looking for trouble but always ready to go to bat for the underdog. The U.S. "liberated" Cuba from Spain in 1898 by "walking softly and carrying a big stick". The Soviet liberator with a somewhat shadier version of the "image" lurks about the Third World, hawking guns and tanks under a greasy "socialist" overcoat, carrying a red flag for clout.

The Soviet Union, like the United States, is armed to the teeth. As previously stated, its present military spending eats up more of the national income than the percent the U.S. spent during either of its last two imperialist wars—Korea, 15 percent; Viet Nam, 10 percent. — The two super-powers balance each other in nuclear weaponry, but the Soviet Union has more men and women bearing arms—their armed forces encompass 4.2 million; reserves total 25 million—a bigger navy and more tanks (four times more, in fact); and all this isn't sitting out in the

back yard waiting till someone attacks the Soviet Union. On the contrary, more often than not, it's sitting on someone else's doorstep.

In order to understand just why Soviet tanks are double-parked in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, we have to examine the nature of their foreign policy.

The Soviet Union, like the U.S., has a lot of interests to protect. Apart from its domination of most Eastern European countries, the Soviet Union has been spreading its influence in the Third World. India is a good example of this.

Between 1954 and 1972 India absorbed nearly 20 per cent of the Soviet Union's total economic "aid", but the nature of this "aid" was peculiar: According to the figures released by the Indian Ministry of Finance for the fiscal year 1974-75, the loan extended as "aid" to India totalled 139 million rupees, whereas what India paid back in the same period came to 567 million rupees in both principal and interest. Moreover, these loans had stipulations that India use them to import Soviet goods. That's like Steinberg's lending you money to buy its products (which it makes a profit on no matter what) then requiring you to pay interest for the privilege.

With such arrangements, it's not surprising to find that the Soviet Union controls 85 per cent of India's heavy machine-building industry, 60 per cent of its heavy electric equipment, 35 per cent of its oil, and 40 per cent of its steel.

Defence of such interests is one aspect of Soviet foreign policy; the acquiring of new interests is another. Angola is rich in oil, copper, iron; its position on the South Atlantic makes it an important shipping outlet. The attempts to control this area has cost the Soviet Union between \$300 and \$400 million in tanks, helicopters, mines and rockets so far.

Since 1953, only 15 percent of the country's industrial investment has been used for producing consumergoods. The proportion of military outlay in the national income is about 20 percent. As far as this proportion is concerned, the Soviet Union has already surpassed the figure for pre-war Germany which was 19 percent.

Union is based on state monopolies which make our own Air Canada, Hydro Québec, CNR etc. look like small time operations. There, the ownership of the factories and other means of production and distribution are all dominated by the new capitalist class. The characteristics inherent in this particular economic structure make Soviet social imperialism more aggressive than its rival US imperialism. Compared with other imperialist countries, the monopoly capital in the USSR is more highly concentrated and tightly controlled by the state.

All economic lifelines, including the war industry, are directly controlled by the new

Nancy Cooper and Norah McClintock are members of the McGill Circle of the Canadian Communist League [Marxist-Leninist].

to economically necessary plants". Sound familiar?

The similarity is most striking, and even moreso if one examines the results of such a policy on the domestic economy: economic constraint, strict control of priorities in production leading to a shortage of consumer goods, decreased grain production and an abundance of war material production. Sixty percent of the industrial enterprises are directly, or indirectly, geared for arms production. Since 1953, only 15 percent of the country's industrial investment has been used for producing consumer goods. The proportion of military outlay in the national income is about 20 percent. As far as this production is concerned, the Soviet Union has already surpassed the figure for pre-war Germany which was 19 percent.

This comparison to pre-war

"Integrated housing" will be available to the handicapped

by Theresa Chruscinski

Until recently, it has been normal procedure to expect the handicapped to be confined to an institution or a private home. In the past few years a group headed by architect Patricia Falta and Ghislain Cayouette, former director of the Canadian Paraplegics Association, have been instrumental in initiating a programme of "integrated housing" in the greater Montreal area.

Falta, who had recently been confined to a wheelchair as a result of an automobile accident, began an intensive investigation to study the reasons for the segregation of the physically disabled from the community. Falta discovered that this segregation of the handicapped was caused by societal system of definition of the handicapped individual which presupposed that this physically disabled individual was unable to cope with societal standards. Falta discovered that this segregation of the handicapped contributed to their lack of motivation and self-definition within the society.

The lack of job and educational opportunities affected their low standard of life. "It virtually rendered the physi-

cally handicapped a second-class citizen," Falta told the *Daily* in a recent interview. "Because of this enforced isolation, the physically disabled were caught up in a vicious circle of economic, social, and psychological inactivity which completely ostracized them from the population."

The group, *Projet Normalization de la Vie des Handicapés Physiques*, has now enlisted municipal, provincial and federal aid as one means toward the normalization of housing of the handicapped. Integrated housing has provided the physically handicapped with apartments which are architecturally and technically accessible to the physically infirm.

The Montreal Municipal Housing Bureau has developed, in the past two years, a policy of equipping apartments for the handicapped into their own senior citizens highrise towers. These specially designed units have rent subsidies to be economically feasible. Support services for the handicapped are also made available including personal assistance in the form of orderlies who come several times a week to do what handicapped people cannot manage on their own. These

support services are handled by La Maison Lucie Bruneau, a residence for the physically disabled. The provincial government has also mandated La Maison to provide initial furnishings and continuous support services for those that require them.

In the past two months, 29 apartment units have been occupied by the handicapped. Another 70 units are being planned for occupancy within the next year and a half.

While the federal Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) has provided some housing units, Falta feels it could provide still more important support services for the handicapped. The CMHC has had its hands tied as a result of Quebec bureaucratic inefficiency. The *Daily* learned that CMHC has programs offering financial aid in the construction of low-cost housing as well as legal aid. The Quebec Housing Corporation, however, which is responsible for providing housing for the underprivileged groups has been unresponsive to the federal government program.

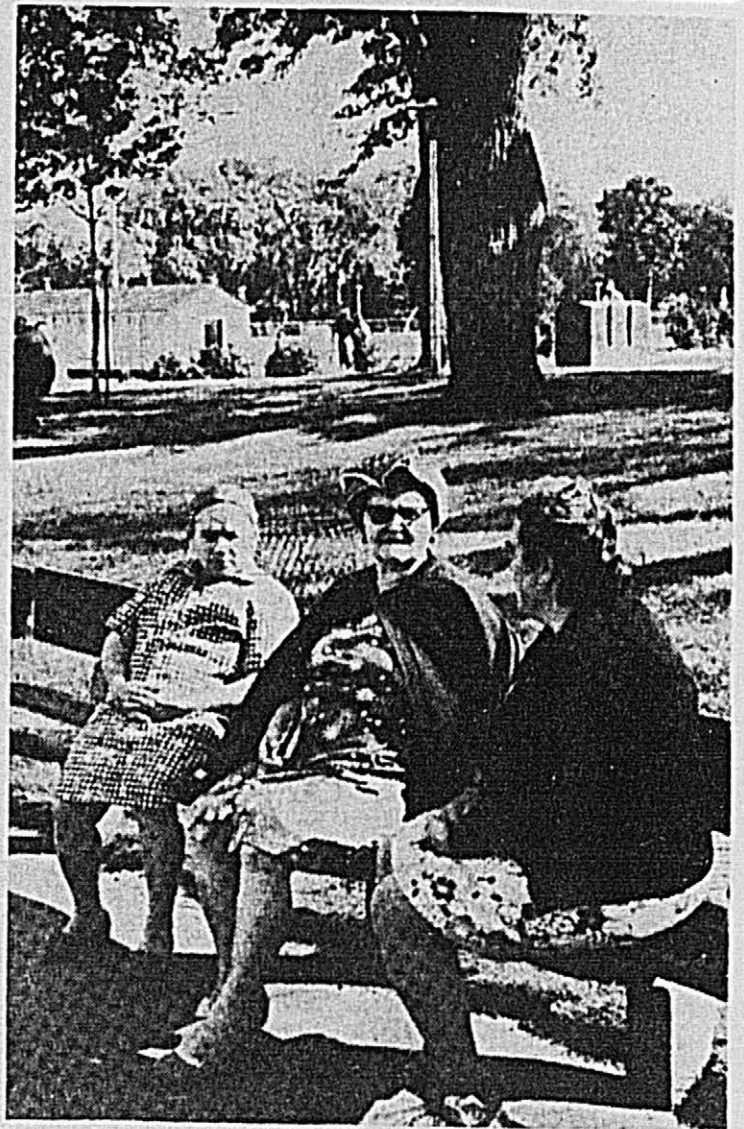
The Quebec Housing Corporation, under the direction of Lucien Saulnier, has not authorized approval for the federal aid. Because of this

inefficiency, many of the federal agency's programs are not operational in the province of Quebec.

Furthermore, CMHC offers rent subsidies to the underprivileged which would be shared jointly with the provincial government. The federal program offers 60 per cent subsidy provided that the provincial government provides the remaining 40 per cent financial aid to make the programme workable. However, the prov-

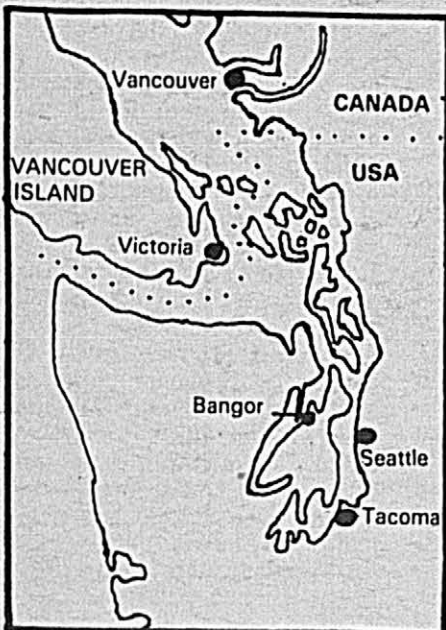
ince has refused this programme.

The Montreal Urban Committee, however, has presently taken over coordination of studies to improve the life of the handicapped individual. It has appointed five subcommittees to propose specific recommendations in the area of architectural access, housing, transportation, employment, as well as sports and recreation. The reports are expected to be presented April 1.



Trident . . .

Continued from page 21



error cost over \$140 million to correct and caused two of the large units to close down for many months.

The CCNR believes that the "recent 'energy crisis' has been used to justify the building of nuclear plants as quickly as possible." According to Dr. Mortimer Chapman from Great Britain and the Office of Energy Conservation in Ottawa an increase in nuclear plants will worsen the "energy crisis", as fossil-fuel energy which could have gone towards satisfying society's legitimate energy needs is diverted to the nuclear industry.

In the United States, the defence department spends billions of dollars on nuclear power, yet they generate the fewest amount of jobs. As well it deprives the economy of its domestic growth. Canada helps the US by serving their military interests. Conversely, Canadian firms depend on the arms trade with the US for their economic stability. "The 1970 report of the government's Standing Committee on defence stated that over 150 Canadian companies are dependent in whole or in part on sales of military equipment to the US." (*The Forge*, March 11, 1976.)

Although Canada sends most of its military equipment to the US, they have tried in recent years to increase their sales overseas. From 1964 to 1971, these sales went from \$45 to \$120 million.

The nuclear industry comes off as being a clean and non-polluting industry. Yet, according to the CCNR, "the truth is a little more complicated". As is well known, uranium miners in Canada are dying from silicosis and or lung cancer as a result of inhaling dust particles and radioactive gases in the mines.

The Trident submarine is being constructed by General Dynamics at Connecticut, and by Lockheed at San José, Washington. They are based at Bangor, Washington. Bangor happens to be only 50 miles from the Canadian border and the route the submarines must take to the Pacific Ocean is through the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The strait divides Canada and the United States and makes Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, less than ten miles from the movement of the submarines.

In January 1975, a group of Canadians and Americans started a campaign against Trident. They call themselves Pacific Life Community. Their aims are to: stop the Trident missile system; make concrete contributions toward the development of a respect for International Law, which the Trident system is violating (*From Trident To Life*); build a transnational community of resistance, especially with other people of the Pacific; and educate toward peace conversion and non-violence.

Closer to home, in Montreal, organi-

zations such as the Voice of Women and the James Bay Defence Committee are taking up the cause. *Challenge for Change* is a series of films by the National Film Board (NFB). The most recent film entitled "The New Alchemists", is produced by people who are concerned for the future of humankind and the planet earth. They are trying to adapt and create a productive means of existence. Dorothy Rosenberg, who works for *Challenge For Change* said that "they try to help people to demystify the problems of nuclear power and ultimately how energy relates to people."

Trident submarines and other nuclear weapons are a dangerous phenomena. As George Wald says, "The only thing that can save us now is political power—for the peoples of this world to take that power away from their present masters, who are leading our world to destruction. And who are the masters? The 'free world' is run by such enterprises as General Motors, ITT, the Chase Manhattan Bank, Exxon, Dutch Shell and British Petroleum. Their wealth and power exceed any previously known throughout human history. Unless the people of this world can come together to take control of their lives, to wrest political power from those of its present masters who are pushing it toward destruction, then we are lost—we, our children and their children."

The Weekly





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Not real history, but good fun

Gilbert and Sullivan were never really sticklers for historical detail believing as they did that fact does little more than impede fantasy. When, during a rousing

chorus in the *Yeomen of the Guard*, we see a priest grope after an attractive young wench, we consequently remain unperturbed. And why indeed should this bother us?

After all, such uninhibited social merriment has infinitely more appeal than the dusty vaults and labyrinths of a medieval cathedral. According to the programme, this

operetta is set in mid-sixteenth century England, when priests were a very rare sight indeed. Yet, such is the food for sticklers.

Last week's opening by the Savoy Society of the *Yeomen of the Guard* stands defiantly unmarred by the slight historical aberrations to be expected in the best Gilbert and Sullivan tradition. Lavishly produced and marvellously performed, finding fault with it is almost a challenge.

The play itself revolves around several days in the lives of the jolly yeomen billeted at the Tower of London where one Colonel Fairfax is to be executed for a trumped-up sorcery charge. Of course, as the hero, we in the audience quite understand that he is completely innocent. But be he completely innocent, you ask, what call for the...execution? Well, the good Colonel's misfortune has been arranged by a conniving relative lusting after his vast estates and finds he is able to secure them only through Fairfax's demise.

In order to thwart his cousin's project, the Colonel concocts a ruse wherein a marriage is hastily arranged with the aid of the Tower's keeper, Sir Richard Cholmondely (Chumly I think). By this trick, Fairfax is able to cheat the greedy villain of the

valuable inheritance. Played by Robert MacLaren, Colonel Fairfax is the vision of a big and adorable teddy bear. And where be the satyr who cannot sympathise with a teddy bear?

Fortunately for Colonel bear, the tall Sergeant Meryll with the deep voice is a comrade of long standing who authors a plan involving his daughter, the fair Phoebe. The cell key is stolen from Wilfred Shadbolt, the Tower's jailer and Assistant Tormentor, and Fairfax is released. Unfortunately, Fairfax has been married off in the meantime to Elsie Maynard, a strolling singer and good friend of Jack Point, the strolling jester.

As the strolling jester, Continued on page thirty four



Diana Mosco as Elsie in the *Yeomen of the Guard*.

Before After Haggerty

The past is gone, but can we never be rid of its influence? Even in a world of personal freedom and unrestrictive morals, established ties are difficult to sever. In a small London flat, an assortment of individuals each exist, for various reasons, under the spell of Haggerty. Whether it be the burden of a crotchety, bigoted old father on a middle-aged son, or a husband's, whose prolonged absence leaves his wife in limbo waiting for a message, the influences of habitual loyalties on the characters in *After Haggerty* are stronger than the desire to escape from their grasp.

Although the play opened last night at the Players' Theatre, due to deadlines and other pressing matters I was only able to attend Sunday night's dress rehearsal, an understandably unpolished performance. With the help of a few coats of paint on the unfinished set, a little more rehearsing and, the healer of all ills, time, I expect that last night's opening was a more successful presentation.

David Thompson as Bernard Link gives an inconsistent performance. He has some very impressive moments in monologues with his absent father. When the father does



Mika Kuhl as Clair and Chris Holder as Chris in *After Haggerty*.

appear, Ernest Koudis tries admirably to portray an elderly Englishman from "the north", but too frequently a North American accent slips into his coalminer's dialect.

Haggerty's wife Claire, Mika Kuhl, dominates the stage from the start, due both to the role and to her acting, or rather over-acting. The excess of melodramatic gestures and the monotone delivery of her monologues (again to the still absent character, Haggerty) detracted from an otherwise strong performance.

Danny Brainin, director of *After Haggerty*, and assistant director Pam Horton, deal admirably with a play of little dramatic action. Even for a rehearsal two days before opening, the performance flowed well and the actors moved easily and naturally.

Michael Milic's portrayal of a gay interior decorator added many moments of comic relief. Chris, the enigmatic handyman, is played by Chris Holder.

Time works wonders, and for *After Haggerty* to have been a wonderful performance by last night is easily conceivable.

—Faith Backus

“The greatest event of my life was an acid trip...”



What do Dale Robins, Doug Pringle and Ralph Lockwood have in common? Nothing really, except that they are all part of the diversified world of Montreal radio.

At present it is a world frantically occupied with increasing audiences; ratings will drive "normal" men and women to extremes. However, I did happen to find thirteen people involved in radio who had a little time to talk. Time! It is not easy to be investigative at 2 am in a newsroom or even worse at nine in the morning, but opportunities to meet with Montreal's voices of the radio world are few and far between and so while Tom Armour figeted patiently and Liz MacDonald chewed on an apple, I wrote.

Weekly: How did you get into radio?

Earl Jive (CFCF Announcer): "I was born in Flint, Michigan. But I started into radio in California. I was fired from that station, my first job, nine different

times. That's why firing and hiring has become unimportant to me. There are enough other things to worry about."

Gordon Sinclair, Jr. (CFCF Editorialist): "I was writing for a high school paper in Toronto. Then I got some work in Ontario and after that did the Maritimes for three years."

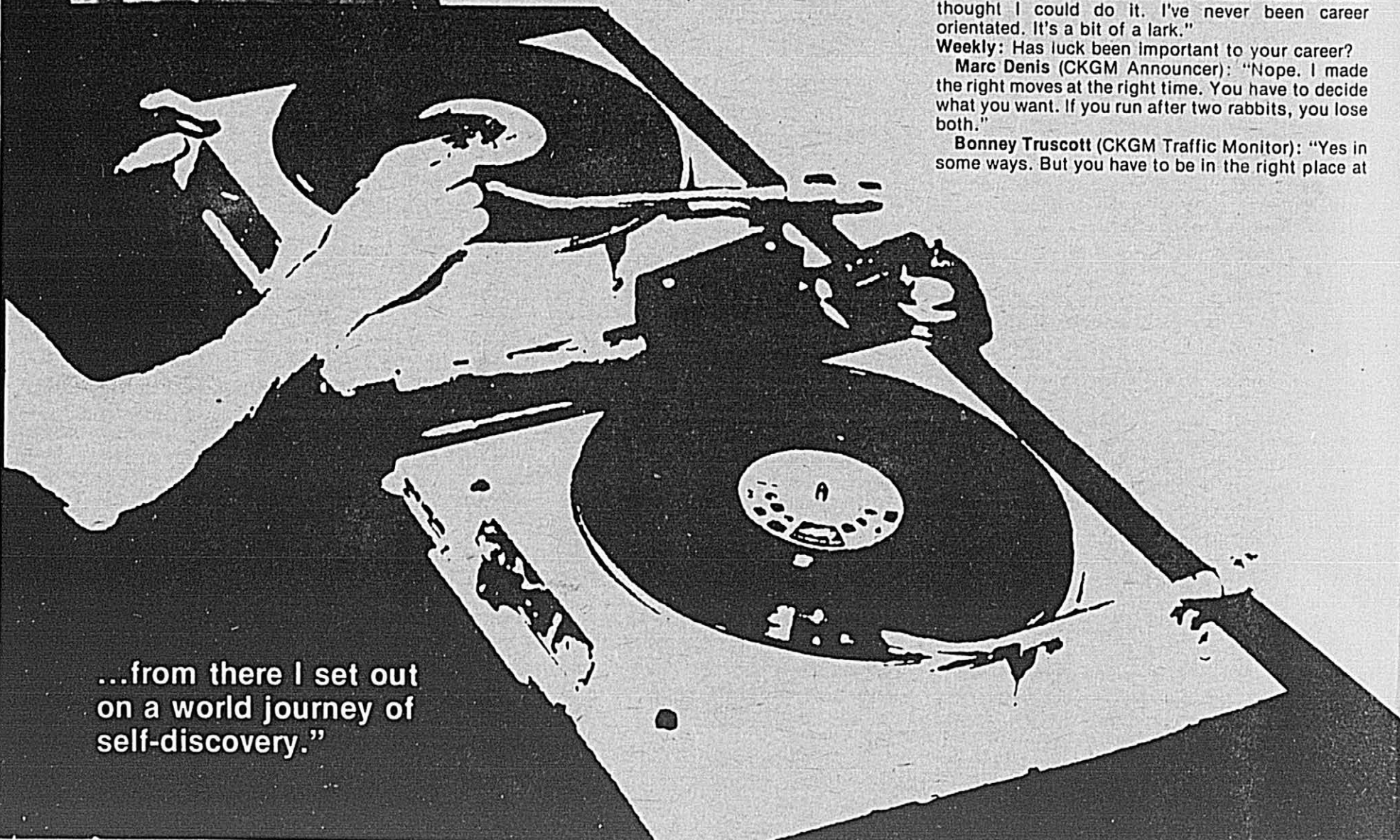
Bert Gordon (FM 96 Announcer): "I got an application out of this box of Cracker Jacks and, ...no seriously. I was at UCLA and needed a job. One day I walked into an AM Sunrise, Sunset radio station looking for work, sweeping floors—anything. At that moment the programme director was firing a DJ and to prove some point he asked me if I was an announcer. What could I say? I lied. Ten minutes later I was on the air."

Dale Robins (CJAD News Director): "I got in by accident. I didn't want to be a newsmen. I never thought I could do it. I've never been career orientated. It's a bit of a lark."

Weekly: Has luck been important to your career?

Marc Denis (CKGM Announcer): "Nope. I made the right moves at the right time. You have to decide what you want. If you run after two rabbits, you lose both."

Bonney Truscott (CKGM Traffic Monitor): "Yes in some ways. But you have to be in the right place at



...from there I set out on a world journey of self-discovery."

the right time, taking advantage of every opportunity. You need personality, luck and enough "cool" to roll with the punches."

Earl Jive: "No. Everything is the result of my own doing."

Bert Gordon: "Yes, definitely. I had no intention of getting into radio. I wanted to be a nuclear physicist."

Weekly: Are you the typical DJ?

Rob Christie (CKGM Announcer): "No. I am an announcer. The role of the announcer has always been underplayed. It is my responsibility to call the records, determine the flow of music and determine the pace. I'm also an entertainer. People need company."

But it is a juggling act. One has to balance life and reality while coping with a stereotyped image. It's like being a Frankenstein created in the listener's mind."

Ralph Lockwood (CKGM Announcer): "No. I hate that name. I am an entertainer. Call me an on-air personality but I'm not a disc jockey. My job is to entertain. I have to wake my listeners in the right way. I'm here to get rid of their problems, and I'll do it with stories, lines, and my characters. Most of my material is ad-lib or memorized but I do subscribe to a service which sends me jokes, books, material, etc."

Weekly: Why were your characters such as Dorion or Rhymin' Simon phased out?

Ralph Lockwood: "The station thought they were getting stale, they also believed that I could be just as good on my own. I'm not so sure. I need my freedom. When you take away my characters or censor my time you take away that freedom."

Weekly: Has news broadcasting changed since you have been in the business?

Tom Armour (CJAD News Director): "Up until about ten years ago, there was a great deal of pontification in news broadcasting, but since the arrival of television, radio has become a more personable medium. But there is no room for bias. There still are priorities in news broadcasting. We must report whatever is of the most importance to the greatest portion of our listeners. It must be done factually, correctly and objectively. That doesn't change."

Weekly: As a newsman, what could you sum up about newsmen in general?

Tom Armour: "People tend to say they are cynics, yet they are all fairly sensitive human beings. Nothing, but nothing ever surprises them."

Weekly: Has news turned you into a cynic?

Dale Robins: "My definition of a cynic is—are you writing this down?—a disillusioned idealist. Therefore, on the surface, yes, I am a cynic. But from day one I've been an idealist. Why stay? It's the best income I've known. There's a lot of self-satisfaction in doing the job and doing it well. I tend to be blatant, but I'm good. I'm also greedy. I want the best, to be the best, work with the best and I'll work like hell to get the best."

Liz MacDonald (CJAD News Editor): "Yes, slowly. You keep writing about the same things. That's what scares me. It becomes a word game: new words for war, robbery or killing etc. It's a real danger news people have. They begin to stagnate. You just can't stay in one place for too long."

Weekly: Does working in Montreal or Quebec specifically affect you?

Rob Christie: "At first there was no concerted effort to acknowledge the French audience in English radio. Now the most progressive radio broadcasting happens here first. Because of a fragmented population, we have to appeal to two different cultures."

Marc Denis: "We've created La Connection Francaise, in other words Montreal awareness. At first it was just me trying something different on the late night show. I would master one sentence into the two languages, English, then French, ending in English. It caught on, now there are three of us doing it: Rob Christie, Scott Carpentier and myself and it is very successful."

Bobby Boulanger (CHOM Announcer): "I'm not into a lot of things here in Quebec. But it's funny, when you are away from the province, you miss the things you never did."

Dale Robins: "I'm a small town boy. Montreal is a fast, big, dirty, depressing city. I put up with it for my job. I just wish CJAD were in another place."

Weekly: What was one of the most dramatic events in your life?

Doug Pringle (CHOM Announcer): "It was an acid trip in which I really freaked out. It was totally dreadful. I saw how shallow my values and way of life were. When there is nothing left, it's a bad moment. It was also the greatest event in my life because from there I set out on my world journey of self-discovery."

Liz MacDonald: "I was caught in a riot on Parliament Hill and injured as the crowd was pushed down the steps. I experienced the panic of crowd mentality. It was terrifying to see the police coming at me with billy clubs. It has sensitized me as a reporter. So often writing about wars, etc. becomes words. You forget about what it feels like: to fear, to suffer."

Earl Jive: "The most dramatic event in my life was meeting the Beatles. I was with them back stage, in their hotel and with them throughout their L.A. tour. Fantastic."

Gordon Sinclair Jr.: "1955. It was the year of the first Grey Cup game ever broadcast live. It was fantastic. Just to be there in Vancouver, to do the broadcasting live for seventeen hours. We covered everything from the parade, to the game and into the locker rooms. Too bad the Allouettes got the shit kicked out of them again."

Weekly: Who was the most dramatic person you ever met?

Bobby Boulanger: "I don't know. I haven't met everyone yet. I'm a person who lives for the moment. But if I had to say someone it would be Lise Payette; I really enjoyed working with her."

Doug Pringle: "Sal Baba. I met him in India. He seems to be and do everything that Christ was and did 2,000 years ago: healing the sick, miracles, the whole thing."

Liz MacDonald: "She was a little 90-year-old lady who wrote a book about the history of Ottawa. She was fascinating to listen to."

Ralph Lockwood: "It would be a toss up between Bill Medley of the Righteous Bros. and Petula Clark. With Bill, I was most impressed by his gentleness and religious faith in life. Pet Clark was the nicest, sweetest superstar I ever met."

Bert Gordon: "Lorne Greene. He taught me what it was to be a good broadcaster-announcer."

Weekly: Are you a thwarted author or musician?

Ralph Lockwood: "I've always wanted to be a sportscaster. Play by play interests me a great deal."

Dale Robins: "As an author, not exactly. If there is any barrier, it's me. I am published, some pornography. But there hasn't been anything in book form, someday maybe."

Marc Denis: "I did make an attempt at a singing career. But other things happened and the record went unmastered and unpressed."

Bobby Boulanger: "If I could write I would write. I have something to give and I give it on the air. I've found my groove."

Weekly: What is your ultimate goal in life?

Gordon Sinclair Jr.: "To never have to think about money again, with the only limitation in my life being time."

Marc Denis: "I would like a career in movies. I nearly had it three weeks ago. They were casting for a picture starring Paul Newman, but I lost it. I don't have any acting experience."

Dale Robins: "I want to be a farmer, raising fish. Or else a professional skin diver. Something as far away from broadcasting as possible."

Bert Gordon: "I want to be a financially secure family person."

Earl Jive: "I would like to be involved with a group having the potential to equal and surpass the success of the Beatles."

Bonney Truscott: "I would like to go into television, but that future is predicted only by my ambitions, how good I am, and how lucky I am."

Rob Christie: "I'm looking for the big contract in a tinsel town atmosphere, as well as learning how to cope with whatever happens next in my life."

—Barbara Valli



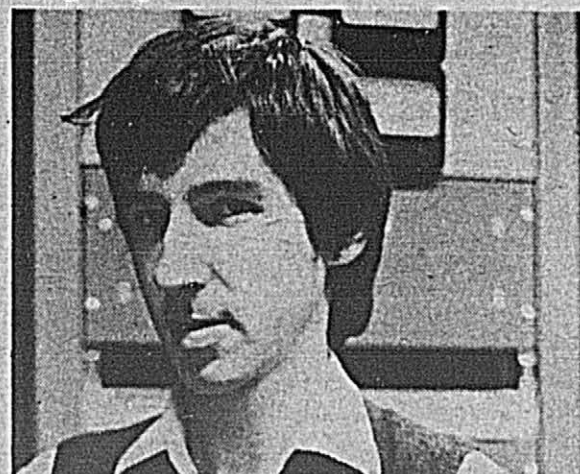
Earl Jive



Liz MacDonald



Doug Pringle



Dave Tollington

Montreal's rising sun of jazz

Seeking out jazz in Montreal has become more and more difficult in the past few months. Montreal has never been a haven for jazz buffs; however, it seems that the jazz tradition here has now suffered its deepest decline since the closing of the old Esquire Show Bar.

The precipitating factors in this change were the conversion of In Concert to a topless bar, as well as CHOM's Sunday evening jazz show lost, to keep with, in the words of station manager Leslie Soles: "the station's rock image."

It is hard to understand how a city of this size cannot even support one jazz club of In Concert's calibre. Perhaps the answer is partially a sociological one. Montreal, being primarily French-speaking, is unique in the North American Anglophone empire. For something to succeed in Montreal, it must appeal more to the French-Canadian taste, which is often quite different from English taste.

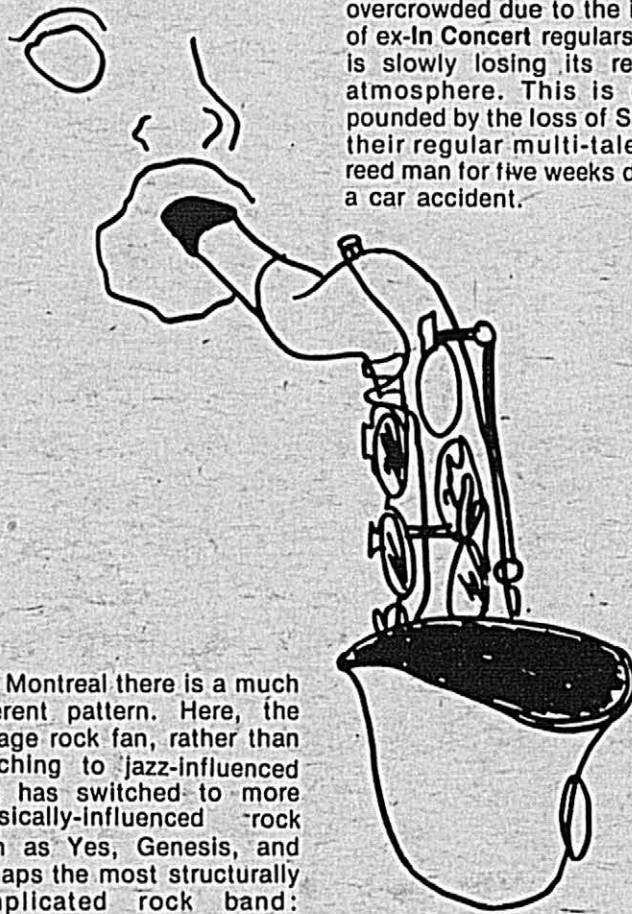
Jazz in the past five years has undergone an incredible surge in popularity due to its embracement of rock elements. This led the average rock fan to jazz after becoming tired of rock's monotonous simplicity. Jazz not only got its first gold album (Herbie Hancock's *Head Hunters*), but doors were also open to other jazz forms.

In Montreal there is a much different pattern. Here, the average rock fan, rather than switching to jazz-influenced rock has switched to more classically-influenced rock such as Yes, Genesis, and perhaps the most structurally complicated rock band: Gentle Giant. This is why these bands are more popular here than in any other city in North America.

But this only part of the reason. The spread of disco, the most commercial music ever devised, has caused proprietors of clubs to invest in it rather than more expensive live entertainment. Even New York, the world's jazz capital, is slowly losing jazz club after jazz club to the disco blight.

Fortunately there are a few strongholds of jazz in this city that have not given up yet. The Rainbow Bar 'n Grill, a long-time hangout for McGill students, has sponsored jazz, from time to time. Café Mojo was once a quiet, intimate place to hear jazz. It is still a

good bet, but is becoming overcrowded due to the influx of ex-In Concert regulars, and is slowly losing its relaxed atmosphere. This is compounded by the loss of Sayyid, their regular multi-talented reed man for five weeks due to a car accident.



The most ambitious new effort to stimulate jazz in Montreal has been the Rising Sun at 286 Ste. Catherine St. W. Up the narrow stairs, with decor that can unfortunately only be described as "cosmic," is the only place one can regularly hear various local jazz bands.

Don't let the idea of "local jazz" fool you. Generally Canadians have an inferiority complex that says a band has to be from outside the country to be good. This is definitely not true. Last weekend, for example, the Rising Sun featured the Trevor Nurse Trio. Although they did not impress one enough to be in the same class as most of the

American bands that come to Montreal, they showed incredible potential. It is understandable that they were not completely coordinated with each other; last Saturday was only their third day together. Given time to mature they could achieve quite a reputation, especially bassist Paul Dyne who played with exceptional technical prowess.

One reason that there aren't many jazz bands in Montreal is mainly because there is no work for them. Roué-Doudou Boicil, immigrant from the French Guyana and owner of the Rising Sun, intends to remedy this situation. "I could easily have opened a disco club or a topless bar but this is not what I am interested in. I am an artist myself, and I understand the problems of the jazz musician." He now hires only local musicians to give them work and to show Montreal jazz fans what the local talent is really like. Too often, though, the bands that play at the Rising Sun are not bands at all but just musicians who get together for the one job, usually reading music on stage. Roué-Doudou says he's trying to get away from this in an effort to stimulate musicians to form a permanent band.

Ultimately Roué-Doudou plans to add jazz-dancers to the performing jazz bands. This could very well make the Rising Sun a mini-cultural centre. He says that 90 percent of the people who come to the Rising Sun are intellectual types, both French and English. His goal at the Rising Sun is to make it a place for esoteric thinkers and artists to meet and freely exchange ideas. Indeed, this sounds like Utopia but in the meantime it may be the only hope for rebuilding jazz in Montreal.

—Tom Pylko

Not real history, but good fun

Yeoman...

Continued from page twenty-seven
Joffre Mercier is given the opportunity to steal the show. He is versatile, manoeuvrable and a joy to watch. His only



competition comes from Gary Giffin as the tormented Assistant Tormenter Shadbolt whose heart aches after Phoebe, enchantingly portrayed by Teresa Zogby.

Now enlisted in the Yeomen of the Guard, Fairfax is passed off as Sergeant Meryll's heroic son, Leonard. Upon meeting the hapless Elsie whom he had married while blindfolded, he is captivated and begins to woo her as the brave Leonard Meryll. In this facet of the play are sown the seeds of tragedy, for as Elsie slowly succumbs to the charms of teddy, Jack Point gets left in the lurch.

Besides this fairy-tale aspect there is also the music which was superbly performed. The songs were delightful, although, in the opinion of one distinguished French scholar with whom I had the pleasure of watching the production, they occas-

ionally did battle with the revelry on the stage in a fierce struggle for supremacy of the Moyse Hall Theatre.

Also quite innovative were the stage lighting and direction which ranged from cheerful scenes of peasant mirth to the dark death knells of the public square before an execution. Against a background of night, as church bells chimed, the headsman emerged and the chopping block was rolled out both by a slave and Italian immigrant. The eerie mood was made complete by the enormous chopper of the headsman. The designs of the costumes and the stage figured prominently in the success of the production.

The play can be seen from tomorrow through Saturday when the Savoy Society will regrettably retire for yet another year.

—Michael Lewis



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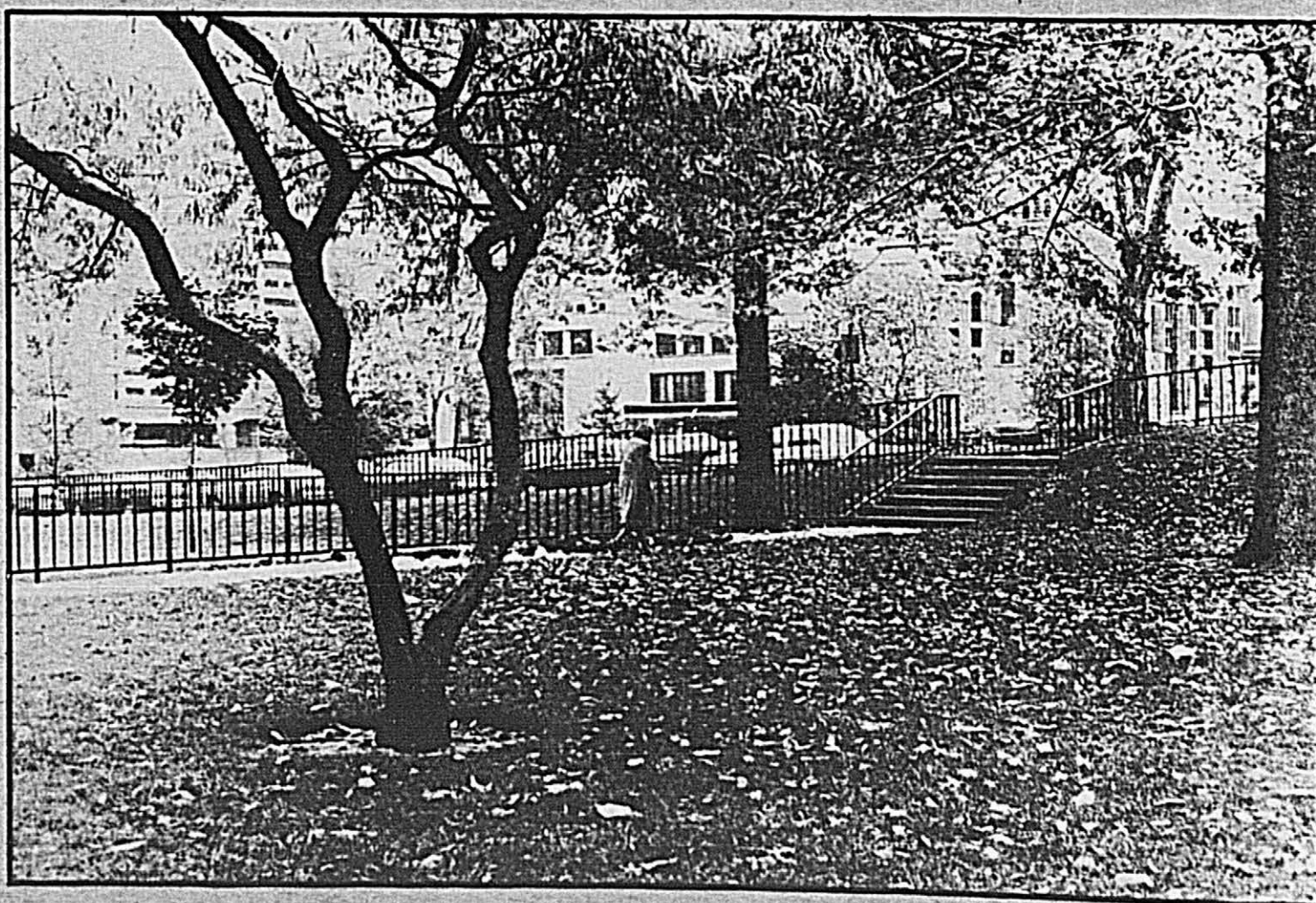
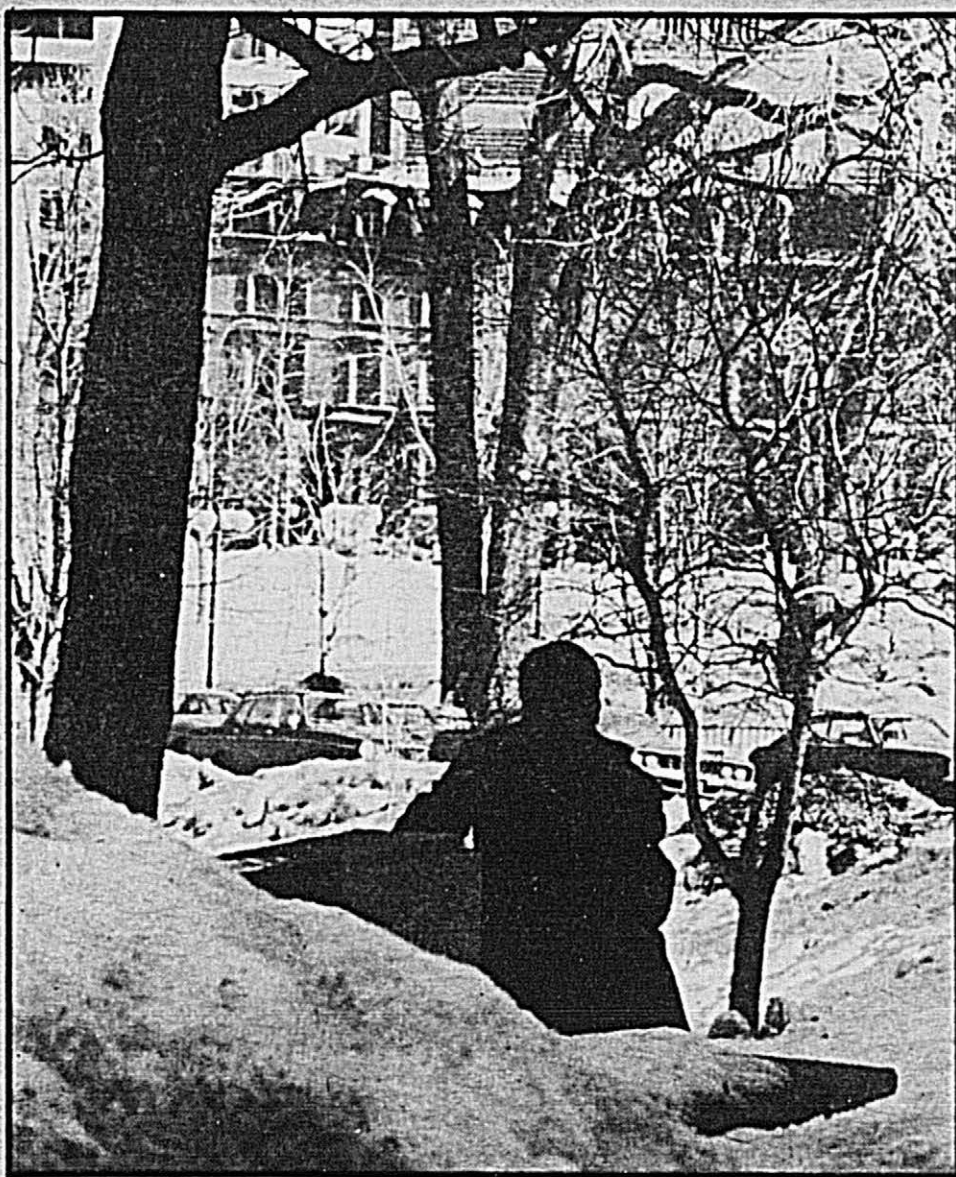
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The Weekly

PAGE THIRTY-TWO

Photographs
by Eva Friede



Books for discriminating people



It is unusual and always pleasant to find stores in large cities that are genuinely interested in making their customers feel at home. Androgyny Bookstore is the only one in North America that has the rare combination of gay, feminist, non-sexist children's literature, poetry and political sections.

It is a small store and is currently one of the few places in Montreal where gays can freely meet and talk.

Androgyny is operated on a cooperative basis by volunteers. Paul Keenan originally came to Montreal to study the harpsichord; at present he is a volunteer at Androgyny and happened to be around when the Weekly dropped by for an impromptu interview. While apologizing for his foggy state of mind (the result of a late night up), he made us cups of tea, sank into a wooden chair, put up his feet and said "shoot."

Weekly: I notice in your women's section you have both fiction written by women as well as books about women. Is this true for all of the sections?

Paul: Yes. In the gay section most of the books aren't "gay", they are by gay authors or whatever. Sometimes it is a pretty if-y situation. Like *Death in Venice* I mean really! There hasn't been that much really great stuff put out. It's a problem.

Weekly: Do you find that a lot

of authors have tried to benefit from the women's movement and gay movement?

Paul: I don't know. I suppose there has been a bit of that, but I don't think there is too much. We try not to sell them.

There is a lot of controversy in the group about the kind of stuff we carry. There are some people who are against pseudo-corny stuff, and other people who don't mind it. But there is a problem. It is hard to define what is offensive and exploitive. I know that I am kind of puritanical about it, but that's my opinion. I think that it is really important that there is one place in gay Montreal where men are not treated as sex objects.

Weekly: Do you divide up into



your own interests when deciding which books to order? I know for instance that Barbara Scales specifically works on the women's section.

Paul: It's kind of informal; there is a division. There is a guy named Dimitri Rousopoulos who is pretty much in charge of the political section, which is actually a separate operation.

Weekly: How do you choose your books?

Paul: It's relaxed, a box of books comes in and you open it up and you go "Oh, who the fuck ordered this?"

There is a committee of three who does the actual ordering. We all talk about it and keep a notebook for writing down suggestions.

Weekly: As a collective do you ever get together to discuss the store?

Paul: We meet once a month.

Weekly: Once a month!

Paul: That is not very often. Our communication is mainly by the log book. We write down messages about various things, but the problem is, since none of us is getting paid, we all have jobs or are students and don't have unlimited amounts of time.

Weekly: From the onset, was Androgyny set up as a gay bookstore?

Paul: Yes it was and then apparently Barbara Scales walked in one day and said, "You should have a women's section." And so that is how that started, and I guess the children's section came naturally along with it.

There aren't many bookstores like this in North America. Few where you find gay stuff, and women's, and political stuff. There are places like Oscar Wilde in New York, which is a very good gay bookstore. And that is, I think for the collective one of the big attractions for this place. It is one of the few places right now in Montreal where gay men, gay women, straight men, straight women (not everyone in the collective is gay), can go and feel relaxed. We have common enemies, common problems, things that divide us, things that unite us.

Weekly: Do you help gays when they come to you and want to talk?

Paul: We try to. You don't like to play God with people, and you don't like to meddle in people's lives. You get people who are in a lot of pain, and as a human being you try to help them. You can't become Florence Nightingale either.

Weekly: Do you think Androgyny will ever become more of a center for information?

Paul: It's been thought of. The way the store was originally designed, there were to be chairs-right where the table is now, which would have been really nice. But we just don't have the space.

Weekly: Are you ever going to have French books?

Paul: That's a real problem because we think we should have them. There is a women's bookstore that sells French books, so that is



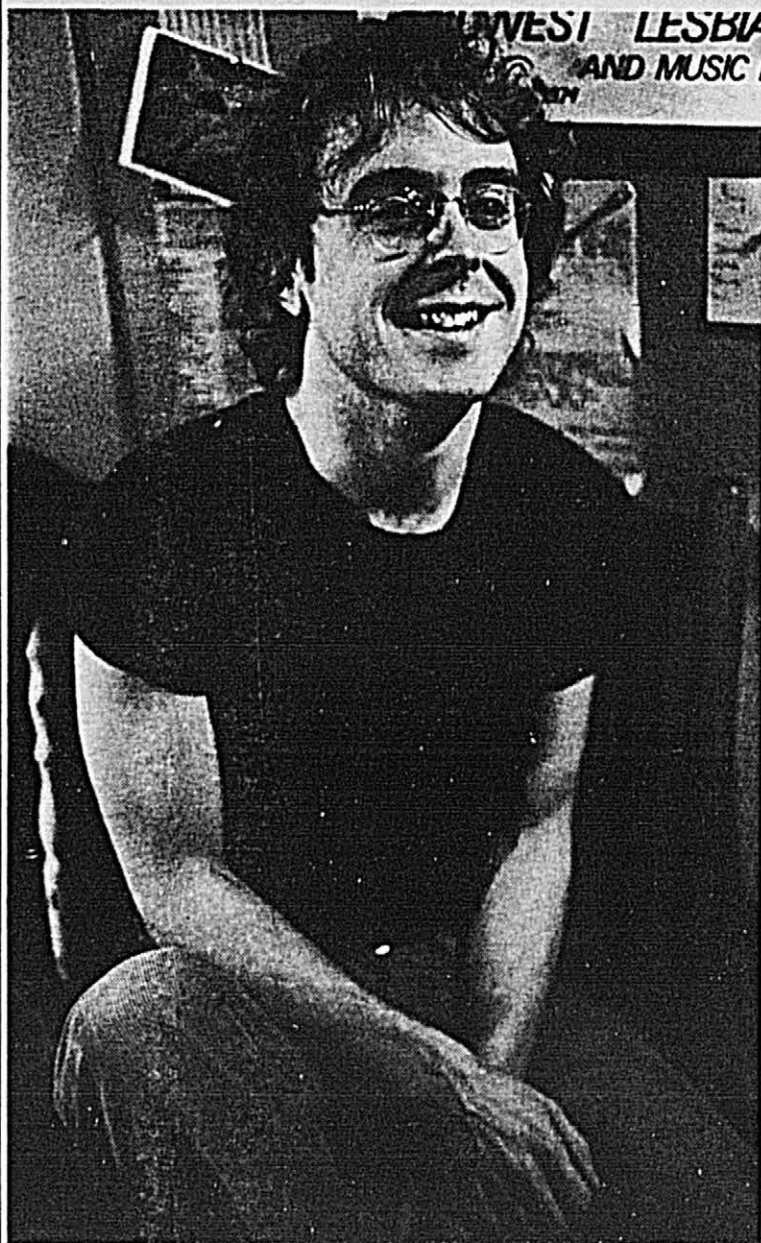
covered. There is really no place where French gay men's literature can be bought in this city. A few books here and there, but there aren't many books of that nature anyway.

Apparently there was a time when the store carried a few French gay titles, but the feeling was that it is a very difficult capital investment, since French books are incredibly expensive. We didn't want to keep just token things. If we were going to do it, we wanted to do it right.

Weekly: Do you make a special effort to carry Canadian authors?

Paul: Yes that's a hard thing; we don't have lots of money. If we had a lot of money we'd probably like to have a store

Continued on page thirty-four



ANDROGYNY ALTERNATIVES BOOKSHOP



The Weekly

PAGE THIRTY-FOUR

Ma's adventures in the land of interview

A new Weekly staffer, Morris Apelbaum, was assigned to interview Weekly film-lister Ma [Cheap 'n' Good]. After a number of weeks, Ma was tracked down while crossing Fletcher's Field. What is printed here is all that was salvageable of the cassette recorder. Space does not permit the inclusion of eyewitness accounts of the fist fight.

Weekly—Well, ah; let's start at the beginning: what do you think you're doing?

Ma—What do you mean? Can't you see that I'm picking my nose?

Weekly—As it happens, I am blind, but that's neither here nor there. What I meant was "What do you think your Cheap 'n' Good column is?"

Ma—Sorry about that. Cheap 'n' Good is just a handy way of finding out what is showing where and when.

Weekly—Surely more than that?

Ma—No, nothing of importance. I also give my opinion of the film, but that's very secondary. If I were to pick out anything it would be the photos. Each one allows the person seeing it to make a reasonably based decision on whether they would in fact want to see that film or not. Not really wanting to push Godard too far, looking at a photo out of a film is as close as you'll get to experiencing one twenty-fourth of a second of that film, outside of a theatre. That should be enough to let you know.

Weekly—How so?

Ma—Film has a two-way relationship between the parts and the whole. There is no difference. Every part is the reflection of the whole, which in turn can only reflect the parts. Each and every frame shows what can be called a certain sensibility.

A film is the product of a group of human beings, ranging from actors to sound recorders to set managers. As with each single human, the net result is an entity, a complete whole resulting from the interacting parts. So each part is the whole.

that I'm interested in the subject. The column very clearly says "MA'S CHOICE." I really don't give a shit what anybody else in this world thinks about a film. (Or at least I try not to.) I try to make up my own mind. If anyone wants to kiss my ass or kick it, either way it makes no difference.

Weekly—Does that make you any less shallow or stupid?

Ma—I doubt it. I guess I didn't really answer the question did I? That's an old habit. Film is not a literate medium. Everything that is written about film



Ma when a baby

Weekly—Is that why you leave yourself open to accusations of snarkiness, shallowness and not to mention stupidity?

Ma—Look, I'm essentially a pedantic and opinionated person. Past history and circumstances have put me in a position where I'm either definitive about films in particular or I stop pretending

is inherently an intellectual exercise. As such it of course has pleasure value, and as long as it's recognized as intellectual and divorced from (in this case) the "reality" of films, it's fine. You could write a perfectly valid review of a film based only on one frame. It's writing and it's not the experience of a film. An

experience can never be explained.

Weekly—About some of the things you say...

Ma—It's all a load of shit. It's bad enough that I write about films, but if I then have to talk about what I write about what I've seen, this is entirely masturbatory horseshit.

Yes, yes it is masturbatory to begin with, you don't have to rub it in. It's made even boring at times because all these "film programmers" schedule the same films over and over. And the last thing the column should be is boring so...

Weekly—I don't know if anyone ever said it's boring...

Ma—Try writing it some weeks. Anyhow, why are you doing this?

Weekly—I think people might be interested and Sasha...

Ma—What I would be interested in is an interview with the so-called student body around here. I guess I've been around here too long but I get the frightening impression every time I walk across campus, that I'm travelling through a void. Nobody seems to talk about anything of the least interest. All you hear in the library is drivel about boyfriends, girlfriends, clothes, cars, dates...talk about the co-option of students.

Weekly—Maybe you just move in the wrong circles.

Ma—Tell me the last interesting thing that passed through your mind.

Weekly—???

Ma—I don't think there's a student organization on campus that has the least concern with ideas. From Daily to Gay McGill, it's very superficial.

Weekly—Well, I'm sitting here...

Ma—And not enjoying it. I know. I'm not talking about doing things, about fighting the state of entropy. Everyone has to do it and by the laws of probability a group of mon-

keys will type out the Encyclopaedia Britannica. There are a lot of people who do things and a number who think things, but there are basic flaws in their thinking.

The Film Society (I guess by convention we should mention films) knows almost nothing about films. The Daily puts out a political paper (we could argue about that but let's leave it for a while). Their politics are basically sound, properly concerned and all that. But it often frightens me to think that I'm the only working-class member of the staff—that I know of—it's far too easy to imagine all these culturally politically intellectually concerned people graduating, getting married and digging themselves into the upper middle classes. Essentially they reach their conclusions and make their commitments from a position that is psychologically if not realistically secure. I'm not saying that they aren't valid or anything like that. I'm saying that they haven't shown enough of an in-depth (not the term I'd like, but) commitment. And I'm not talking only about the Daily now. Lifelong ambitions and beliefs are no longer the in thing. Maybe they're no longer possible. Maybe they shouldn't be.

Weekly—???

Ma—What do you study?

Weekly—Education.

Ma—Are you learning anything?

Weekly—No.

Ma—Why do it?

Weekly—Well I'd like to teach and...

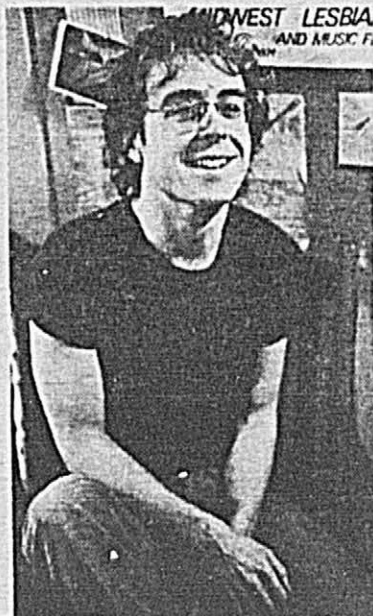
Ma—And so you're compromising. I don't know if I'd let my kids be taught by someone who would compromise their integrity or whatever you'd call it, if you're familiar with the term.

Weekly—Then keep them out of schools.

Ma—Right.

Books for discriminating people ...

It's relaxed, a box of books comes in and you open it up and you go "Oh, who the fuck ordered this?"



Continued from page thirty-three

three times as big, and carry esoterica. We can't really do a lot of that now, we have to sell certain things to survive. We certainly don't judge what we get purely on its commercial value.

Weekly: Who are the people who started Androgyny?

Paul: Bruce Garside and Will Aiken, who are now part of the collective. They and a few other people put up the money for the store, and their money is still very much in the store, if it's anywhere. The store is not really doing all that well financially.

Weekly: Did John Southin ever have anything to do with Androgyny?

Paul: He was one of the

original owners of the store. The arrangement is now that if the store should ever go bankrupt, or if we should ever decide to stop running the store, the people who originally put in money would get a return of whatever the assets were. The other thing, if there ever was a profit, which is kind of an abstract notion, right now we would all decide what to do about money, like buy new books.

Weekly: Last year didn't you have one person as the manager?

Paul: That was one thing that was tried for a while, but it's a huge job and there was really no way to pay him. It was too much for one person to run a store like this. Even though there were volunteers doing what I'm doing, there is all the ordering and billing—it's just nuts.

It requires a lot of self-sufficiency from people to have a collective. There just isn't one person who does all the work. There is no den-mother. I would in no way tell you that it's been wildly successful.

I think, however, it's really an important place for all of us in the collective, but because none of us are full time we have a funny relationship to the whole thing.

Weekly: How many customers come in regularly?

Paul: There are a lot of monthly and bi-weekly publications that we sell, so people come to pick them up. And there are people who come in once a week, which is fine. I mean we like people to buy things, but there is certainly nothing keeping them from hanging around—it's just fine.

—Sasha Cunningham

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Hoechst thinks ahead

Harmonium: tout part du ventre

The band first surfaces at the "Salon de la Femme" in May of 1973. After two recordings, one for CKVL and one for CHOM, Quality Record offers them a contract: two years, two albums. It is signed in December of 1974. In March of 1974, they release their first L.P. "Harmonium". In August of 1974 Pierre A. Daignault and Serge Locat join the band. The following autumn, the band does a province-wide tour. "Les Cinq Saisons", their second L.P. is released in April of 1975. In June of the same year, Harmonium performed their last concert before temporarily exiting show-biz. Denis Farmer has just joined the band to become its sixth member.

They are getting ready for the release of a double album in June as well as a tour outside Quebec this summer. They will go to Paris and this autumn, will come back to the Quebec music world.

MAINMISE: Harmonium is a heavy name in Quebec and you've come a long way.

HARMONIUM: The group has been in existence for nearly three years. When our first L.P. came out we had been playing for six months. At first, we played in clubs, we were rather successful. However, we were trying to reach a different public. So with the collaboration of people we knew we went towards something else. At that time, we couldn't care less about producing an L.P. There was the stage and little else mattered . . .

M.M. But there was a change, wasn't there . . . Didn't things become more complex?

HM: We cut two albums which sold very well. Mind you the stage killed us. Things got too heavy. We had lost contact with our public and we became a name in neon lights. People were in awe of us but they did not look anymore; it's like as if we were ten feet in the air.

N.M. What happened to create a healthy contact between Harmonium and the masses?

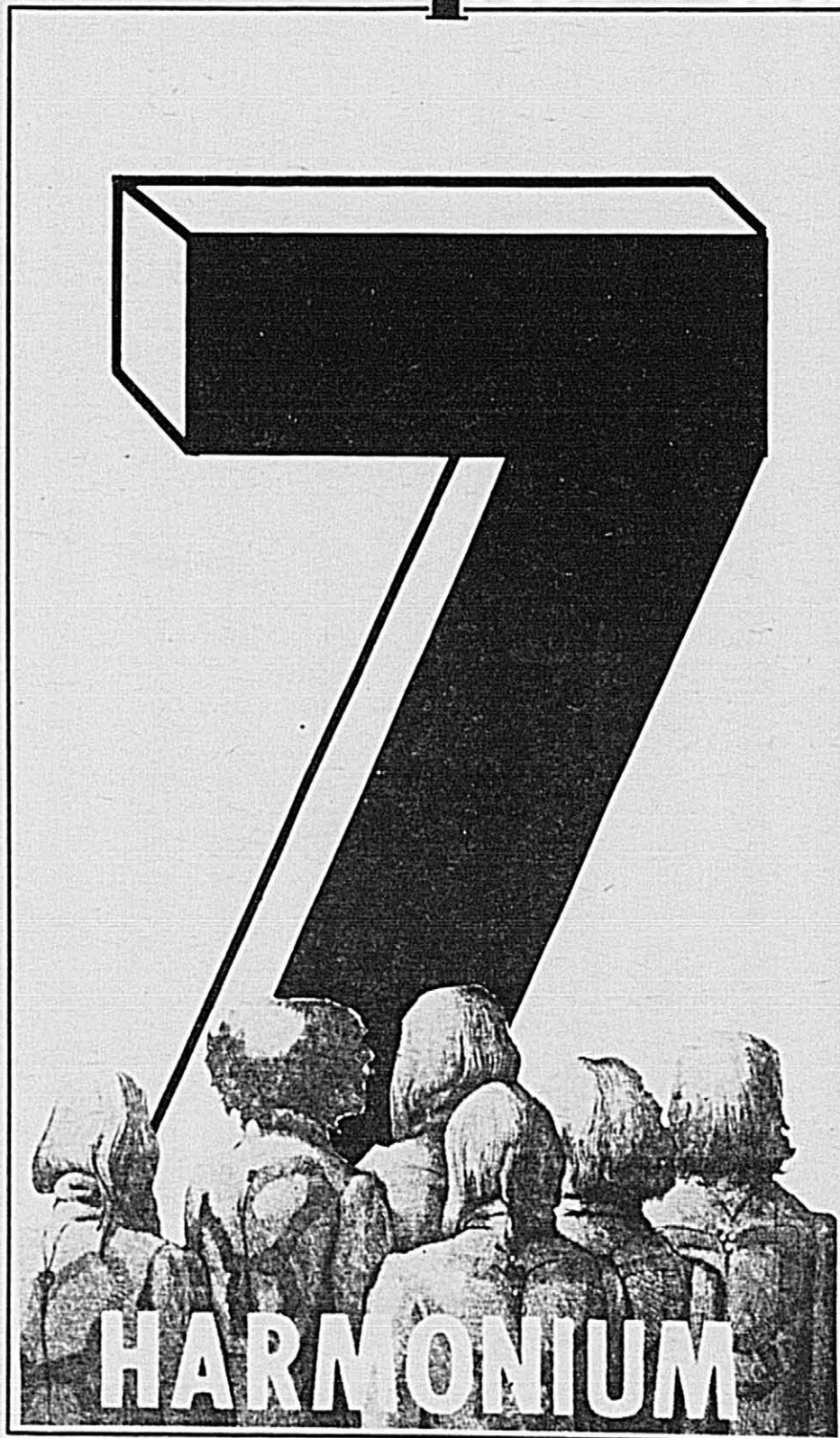
H.M. There were lotsa bummers by external things which we did not control. Harmonium became what it became while we were into the same things we always were. Things changed around us, we didn't change. But between changing and finding yourself in shit up to your necks...

N.M.: After a successful tour last year you decided to retire.

HM: At the end of the tour, we wanted to sit down and stop everything. We felt the need to get our shit together and to begin again. We had to find our essence again. Our essence is what we do now all day and it will take the time it will take. If we had thrown our essence aside, we must then correct it by sitting down and working on our music.

MM: Were there ever frictions inside the band?

HM: When we split up in June, it was done organically. It was understood that after the show, the group would split up. Drop everything and forget it, man. We bought new equipment and we started rehearsing a few months



ago. And now with Denis Farmer, we have a new life. All that will come up in the next LP.

MM: When do you plan to hit the stage again?

HM: Next October.

MM: With a new approach?

HM: It will surely be different, because it will be a new circuit. If it's possible, we will not play in the CEGEPs anymore. We never like playing in student filled halls. You see, we can really get into playing in cinemas. The difference is that you, the individual, decide to go see a show at the Outremont, you take that decision, but in CEGEPs the masses take that decision so it's a mass that you are facing. And that is not correct.

MM: Where do you situate yourselves within the context of Quebec?

HM: We're authentically Québécois, a lot more soul than ideologies. We

make music that we do not decide in rational terms, but because we live in Montreal, in Rougemont or in St. Roch. People's reactions are strange; as soon as you do something there must exist a concrete relation somewhere.

MM: What do you think of nationalism and independence?

HM: One need not explain independence according to the figures of the PQ. We need not yell on the rooftops "Je suis Québécois" and "Vive le Québec libre". All we have to do is communicate the vibes of independence to our inner selves. All of the evolution in Québec in the future will be made at the individual level, not with the masses. The masses—it's old hat.

MM: Do you think people really dig it?

HM: They don't dig it, they feel it.

MM: Do they really feel it?

HM: They can't do otherwise. As long as people do not try to analyse it and also try to find out what will become of it. It is felt and lived. That is what was beautiful about it.

It's still Harmonium. But this time with the totality of the magic of the number Seven. The number seven is so significant in human life. The seven days, the seven planets, the seven realms (mineral, vegetable...) and of course the seven levels of consciousness.

MM: How do you arrive at discovering this approach?

HM: It's a beautiful story that we lived this summer. We were working on music to come then we started grooving on seven song drafts. We knew what we wanted to talk about in those seven songs from the first to the seventh. One night, we looked at the list and realised that the songs were in a very precise order and that one could not be replaced by another. Like wow man, we knew nothing of the powers of the number seven, then we started reading [books? -ed.] as well as doing research. And then we realised that our seven song drafts were exactly like the seven levels of consciousness as well as the seven levels of human evolution.

MM: It would be very interesting to have a specific example of that correspondence.

HM: Take the sixth song. One night we were sitting on the balcony; when Serge began to play his guitar slowly we made up the words to match his music.

The next day, we listened to the recording. We started imagining a permanent eclipse between the sun and the moon so that the masses could benefit simultaneously of the positive influences of both celestial bodies. Dig it? The moon being the spiritual side and the sun being the planet of action. The two bodies could constantly work on people. We started to write on this without knowing anything of the esoteric side of things. Two months later, we read [books again? -ed.] that at the sixth stage of evolution people have the strength to control the planets thus amplifying their influences.

MM: Did your new revelations modify yourselves as men and musicians?

HM: It certainly was an intense moment when we realised what was the primary nature of man. It is a feeling that you carry within yourself with respect to the natural order of things. It is innate in humans.

This moment was the most beautiful from the point of view of creativity. To realize that through messages transmitted to you by nature and humanity, you can, yourself, put on paper objective truths without looking at a single written word. After this, through research [books yet again? -ed.] you may intellectualize your experience. BUT AT THE BASE ALL LEAVES THE STOMACH.

Translated by Pigeon-Lever Translating Services Ltd. from Mainmise magazine. The interview was conducted by Georges A. Turcot

Violins & Jazz & Stuff

There used to be a phrase in the English language when it was still lively, not speedy, "as rare as a violin in a jazzband" (of course about two hours after coming across it in a dictionary, I came across it in a book) and it all seems fairly strange cause violins have been associated, in my mind anyways, with jazz for as long as I've noticed jazz. Which shows how restricted my view of jazz is: To name the few: Grappelli, Venuti, Smith, Goodman, Ponty, Creach, and Harris, and four of them push my definitions of the form out off the edge.

To start at the beginning, there was Joe Venuti, who played with a lot of name bands in the 30's. Eventually, playing his violin, he put together his own name band etc etc. Notice that the man does not play fiddle. It's a violin all the way. Well at age 78 (that was in 1974) he's still going strong. **Joe & Zoot** (Audio Fidelity CR 128, dist Phonodisc) is Venuti and Zoot Sims. It's a good album, but if you want a great album, the one that landed me hook, line and sinker, it's **Violinology** [Boot Records BOS 7149]: Venuti recorded it in Milan in '71, and he was flying. Twelve cuts, four he wrote and not one is below red-hot level. Great backup—Lou Stein (piano) Cuppini bass and Ratti drums—no communications problems at all. And he's still playing violin. That tone, those lines. It's stopped having anything really to

do with jazz as such (whatever such that is) it's just beautiful.

Take Stephane Grappelli—I Hear Music [RCA Victor-730-107]* [Dec 13 70] or Limehouse Blues (Audiofidelity BL-173 dist Phonodisc)* (June 23 24 1970). Grappelli is probably the be-all and end-all of the jazz violin. But each album is different. With Yehudi Menuhin (Angel SFO-36968 & S-37156) everyone is having an incredibly good time. I Hear Music is more rhythmic and relaxed at the same time.

With Kessel (Limehouse Blues) however it takes off. There's a push and pull between them that forces each to do more and more.

As always Grappelli is the hands-down force behind everything. It's his tone, his sense of texture, and his lines that control the flow. They're his hints that seem to get picked up. I guess that as violins improve with age, so do violinists, cause Grappelli was 61 and 62 when these were done, 65 when he did the session with Menuhin, and he (like Venuti) is going strong and getting better.

Other jazz violinists? There's Stuff Smith. His records are few and far, far between. He was the first to play amplified violin. That's not electric violin and in jazz the distinction is important. What you want is the musician's tones and textures, not a machine's.

Jean-Luc Ponty blew out of Europe in the sixties and knocked everyone off their asses. He was dynamite, classical training and all (I think he's the only one of the bunch). But after some great work with Zappa, he's getting more and more caught up on electronics and dancey type rock music (as opposed to bop where the rhythm section was rock solid so that the leads could take right the fuck off). He's got a new album out (**Aurora—on WEA**).

Jerry Goodman lacks only the spontaneous combustion of beauty. His acoustic work with McLaughlin (**My Goal's Beyond—Col KZ 30766**), and Columbia is about the only comp. that still doesn't believe in dust jackets) is beautiful. His duo album with Hammer (Like Children Nemporor

430. dist WEA)* is too. But it isn't my kind of jazz. The spontaneity, the listener participation is lacking. I'm not particularly enthralled with his ideas of violin tone. It's entirely possible that my ears and mind just can't follow what they do. Whatever the cause, it gets boring.

Sugarcane Harris is a great blues fiddler. Papa John Creach is a great rock fiddler. But the forms don't attract me that much. After jazz I'll take mine Vassar Clements bluegrass style, or straight classical.

Having raved about Grappelli, I'd better say something about his first guitar partner. Django Reinhardt was quite mad. I'm convinced of that. He took flamenco, classical and swing and just wrapped it around his two good fingers and flew away with it.

The guitar's greatness, in jazz, is its flexibility. Rhythm or lead, single note or chord, different instruments, different amps. It's the most flexible, expressive instrument of all. If you've only heard Reinhardt (or Grappelli for that matter) on cheapo editions, forget it. Invest. I got **Diangologie** (EMI Cap.)* vol 1 & 3. The difference is unbelievable. So is Django. Whether solo, with Grappelli or with Coleman Hawkins, he came out on top. (These records also finally let me hear what that maniacal rhythm section was doing. And it ain't boring.)

Django was "the first jazz guitarist". After Django - (in Paris) there was Charlie Christian (in N.Y.). How their musical backgrounds overlapped is impossible to tell. Christian was the first to start playing guitar on an electric. (Again not for overdrive, or octave splitters, but simply to be heard.) As far as I'm concerned he could also wipe the floor with all but one of the guitar players around today.

When he was fifteen, he started making his living playing bass. In 1937 he picked up an electric guitar, legend has it, just as a novelty. In 1939, aged twenty, he was top attraction in Benny Goodman's band. In 1941 he was dead of TB. **Live Sessions at Minton's May 41** (Musidisc 30 JA 5122) has him playing with Thelonius Monk, Dizzy Gillespie, Nick Fenton, Kenny Clarke, in other words the people who made bop. As you

listen to this album you begin to see where bop got a lot of its ideas. They learnt at Christian's knee, his tonality, his licks. The king of the jazz guitar however, is Jim Hall. A coupla years ago he finally started steppin up front, and his two most recent albums are in two different ways, tops. **Concierto** [CTI 6060 dist Alta]* has him leading the best small group since the sixties: Paul Desmond (the sweetest of altos) Chet Baker (one of the most tone conscious trumpet players around) Ron Carter (bass, of course) Steve Gadd (drums) and Roland Hanna (a piano player who will be great, if you don't think he is now).

All of them and most especially Hall are so goo, musically and on their instrument, that the only thing left to say is that the album is sheer beauty. Nothing spectacular, just everyone working together, understanding each other.

Because I didn't know them, Baker and Hanna impressed me, but ultimately it's Hall who walks away with everything. His rhythm playing is as impeccable as his leads. He just does more with his guitar than anyone else, and makes it all sound better. The only fault findable with the album is the CTI tightness, that tends to tightnessedness.

If you want to hear the world's best guitar player, relaxed and having a great time, the album is **Jim Hall Live!** [Horizon A&M SP-705. Sorry J-M, the rest just didn't pan out]. It's Hall with bass and drums, recorded in Toronto of all places.

Hall's tone and musicality through it all are superb. Even when they're goofin around. The Canadian backup duo clicked. The bass player, Don Thompson, is especially good. He plays a stand-up, with a "loose string" type tone that lets him be as expressive as Hall. I think this album is better than **Concierto**. But you know my biases.

*Anywho, albums with asterisks were given to me by A & A Records. Thank you, Nathan. Better luck next time, J-M. Jazzall folks.

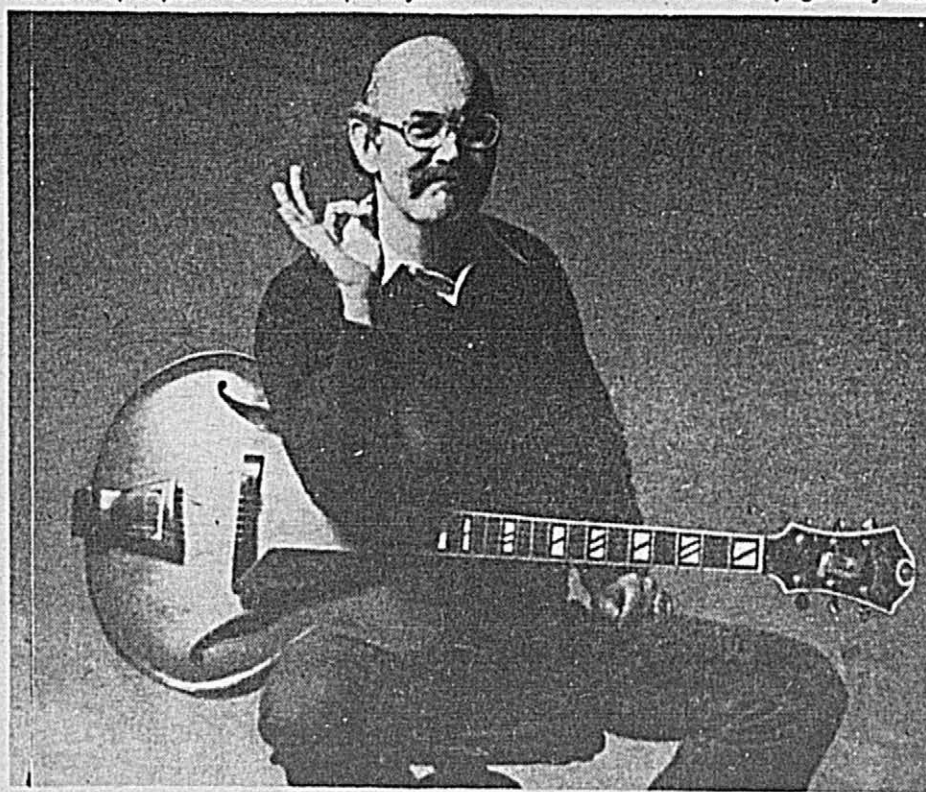
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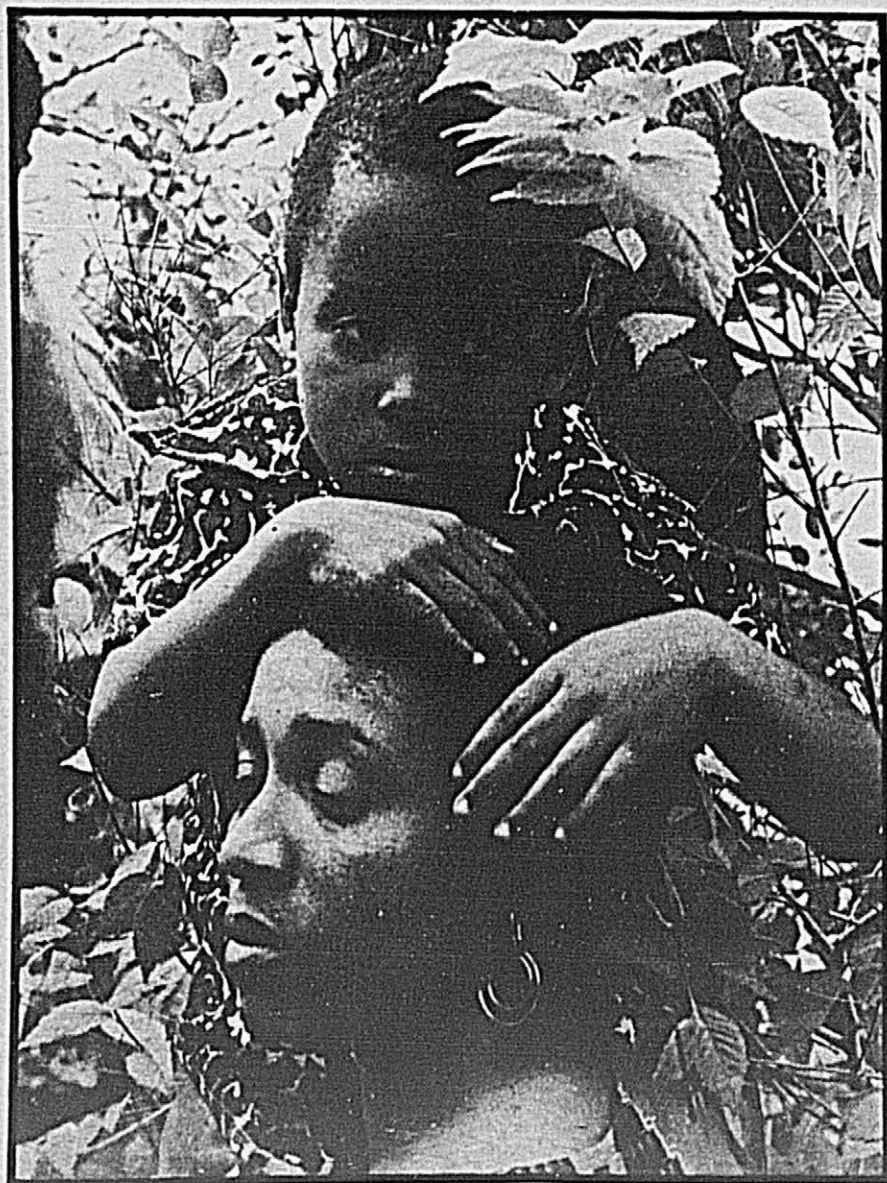
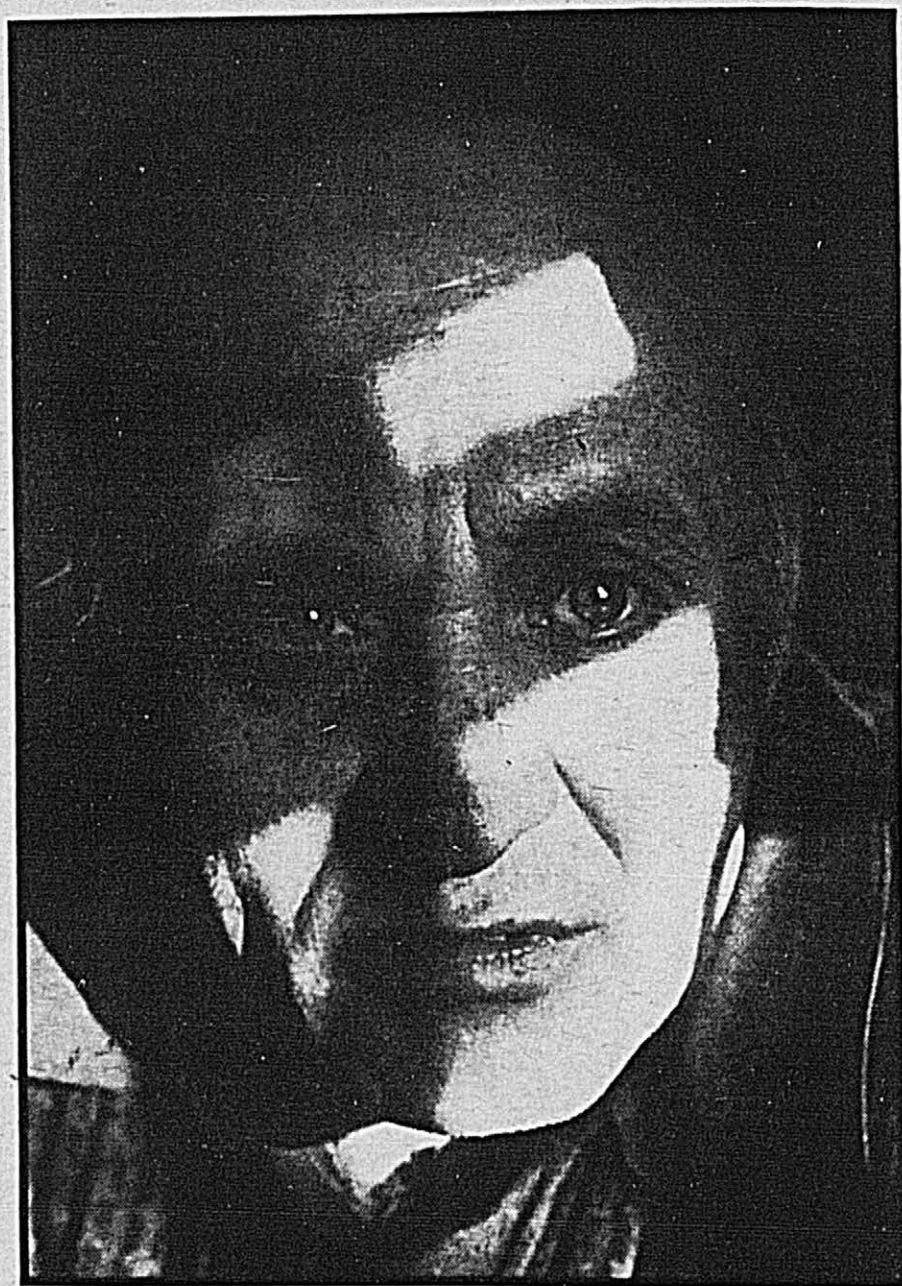
Charlie Christian

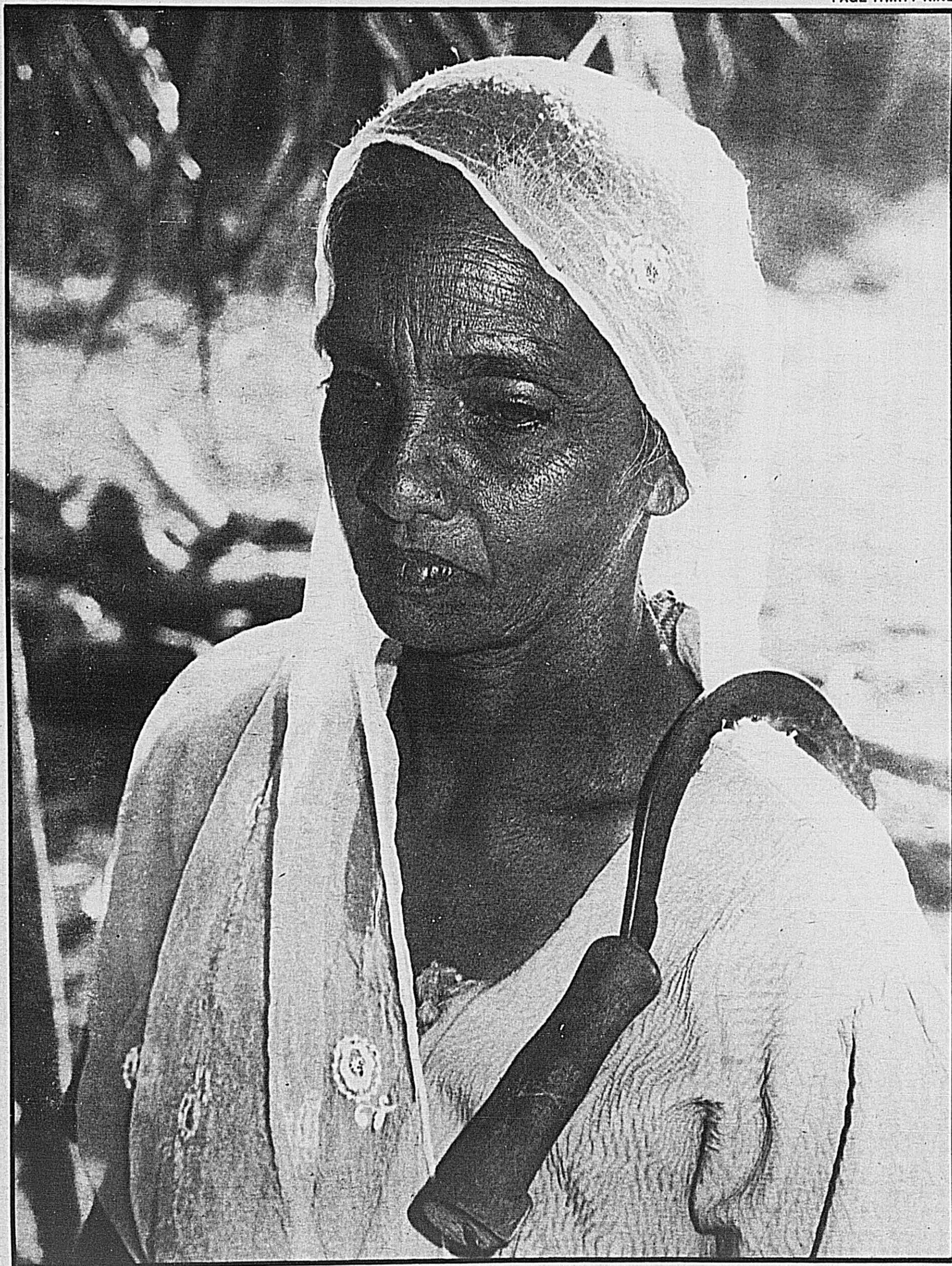


Joe Venuti



Jim Hall





Photos by Tom Levitt

The gastronomic glory of Spain

Timourously I groped through the curtains, and Tabernac! I was in paradise. The strains of flamenco music wafted through the air, which radiated an old charm in the finest Spanish tradition. All around were red tablecloths, real flowers, and romantic candlelight.

El Gitano, located at 3507 Park, is a quiet Spanish restaurant. The name, literally translated, means the Gypsy. The small hanging sign outside has surmounted the front door for the past three years, ever since the present owner took over. Its popularity has increased recently, as patrons discover, and keep returning

to the comfortable although small epicurean abode.

Customers do not frequent El Gitano for the food and drink alone. The Spanish atmosphere is natural, not overdone, and quite subtle. The soft lights, candles, walls of stucco and dark wood effect true Spanish sentiments of "amnistad". There is a feeling of camaraderie among the clientele, as if they were sharing a special hideaway, and enjoying every minute of it.

El Gitano achieves this rarely found ambience by combining comfortable surroundings, pleasant decor, considerate service, with some of the best food and drink in town. The staff is committed to helping you enjoy a meal there and are

very easy to get to know. Rosa, maitre d' on weekends and bar tender during the week, commented, "We call ourselves a Spanish restaurant because we serve Spanish food, but the owner and waiters are all Portuguese". The waiters are uniformly multi-lingual; most speak Portuguese, Spanish, English and French. They are also willing to help you with your Spanish, no matter how poor it is. This kindness applies to their other work as well.

The bar is perhaps one of the most efficient and attractive setups around. Situated in the center, the square divides the interior into two halves, and is the dominant feature of the decor. A variety of beautiful glassware is displayed above the bar, and happily enough, they actually serve the drinks in those glasses. Drinks are of an unusual quality, combining generous shots with above average brands of liquor.

Obviously, the arrangement has been successful because, according to one of the waiters, Tony, liquor sales have grown to the same level as those of food. Many people come in later in the evenings for a drink with a friend where they can talk and relax. El Gitano meets this need perfectly. However, the real delight of the place lies with the food.

It is impossible to try and rush through a meal there, because the quality of the food, and the relaxing setting prohibit such gastronomic

catastrophes. The service is efficient, and proceeds at a dignified pace, with time for full enjoyment of the meal.

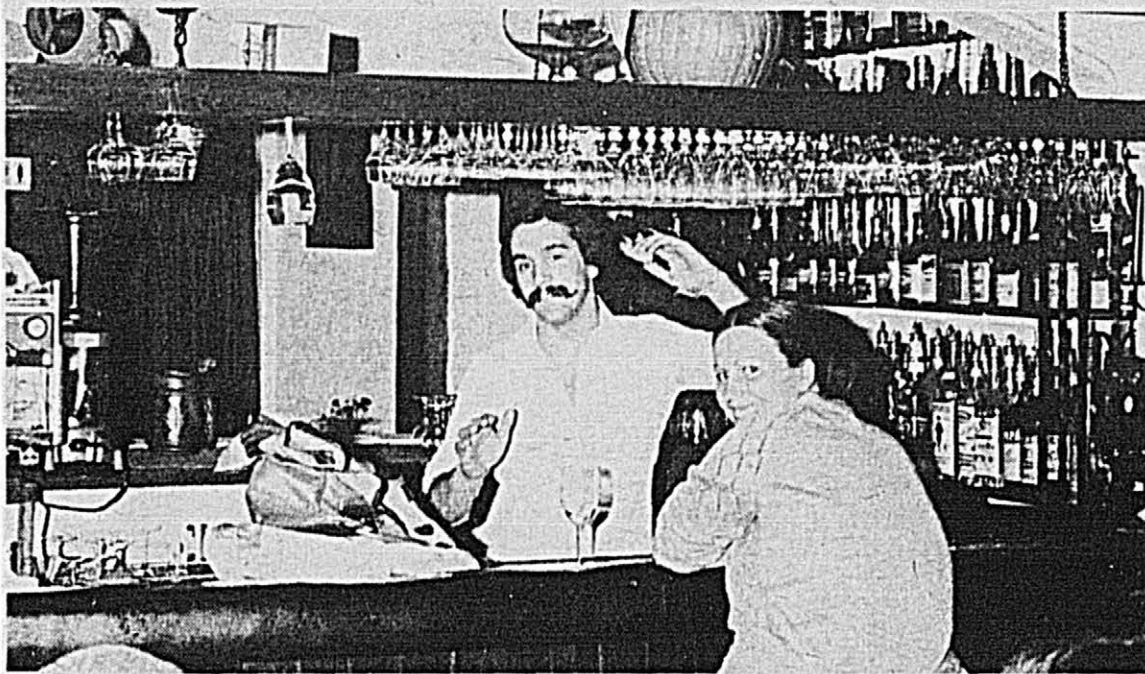
Chef Benito is the only Spaniard on the staff, and prepares his offerings in a clean well designed kitchen. Such delicacies as paella, langosta (lobster), gambas a la scampi, and Coquille St. Jacques are regularly offered.

Appetizers include garlic shrimp, fried squid, oysters (in season), and incredible fresh bread. Onion soup au gratin, and gaspacho (chilled and spiced tomato soup) are featured among their soups. The El Gitano salad is a meal in itself. These specialties are uniformly superb, and are very good value given today's prices. A meal for two can be had for as little as \$15., and can run to about \$40. Considering the quality of the food, the fine atmosphere, and "el servicio sobresaliente", the prices are certainly not out of line.

If El Gitano should be famous for any one thing, it would be for homemade sangria which is perhaps the best in Montreal. It is also priced a bit higher than others. The Spanish coffee is also out of this world and must be tasted to be believed.

So if you enjoy dining out once in a while, give El Gitano a try. You'll probably fall in love with the place. You won't be the first.

—Audrey Stone,
Norman Stark,
Lorne Merryweather,
Jeff Kessler



Lorne Merryweather

Shaking the Danube blues

Lyubisa Markovic, the tireless Yugoslav chef who runs the Danube restaurant in the ghetto, is peculiarly unfazed by next month's pending demolition of his building being done to make room for an ever-expanding Henri Richard's.

With the same sort of unshakeable zeal with which this immigrant entrepreneur keeps hordes of customers regularly supplied with both pork and beef shish-kebab, the man has already arranged to relocate at the intersection of Bleury and St. Catherine.

"I don't really mind, I guess they're going to build a parking lot," he says with an indifferent shrug. "The new place will be bigger and worth more and

maybe I can hire five or six more people to work for me."

Currently dishing out the meat and potatoes with only one assistant, Markovic puts in an incredible hundred hours a week, working every single day. He is able to take home between \$250 and \$300 each week and has amassed a devoted crowd of regular customers.

Living with his second wife since arriving in Canada, and three kids, he still manages to create some vacation time which last year he used for a trip to Europe, including the old country.

"It was five years ago on March 25 that I started the Danube," he reflects. Markovic

first left his native Serbia clandestinely in 1962 where upon his arrival in Italy, he was apprehended and returned to Yugoslavia for a three-month jail stint. When he finally managed a second exile, he went to Paris and worked in a nightclub's kitchen before he journeyed to Canada in 1964.

"I can go back to Yugoslavia now because they allow anyone who has money," he laughs. "You all work for the government there and you can't make money that way."

"I don't care for politics," he concludes. "I just want to work."

—Charlie Clark



Nancy Bazilchuk

Drawn from India

man, the man is not handling it," says Mrs. Raval. "It signifies that people must do what God says—they don't have control."

A silk screen demonstrates the difference between Montreal and Bombay as she sees it: A French lady walks with a rude manner, rushing to her destination.

Raval explains the theme of loneliness as a matter of adjusting to the different culture in Canada. "In India, the family is always together, I was never alone. Here, I have few friends, only my work."

Raval teaches art at Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland where her husband teaches Business Administration and Commerce. They spend their winters in Montreal, taking courses at McGill and doing research.

Even though Mrs. Raval believes travelling and working in Canada and the U.S. is an invaluable experience, there are other pressuring factors besides loneliness which have influenced her work. She often feels there is not enough time for her to let her oils dry sufficiently, and they acquire a texture different from what she had wanted. Travelling also limits the size of her canvases; she must paint smaller pictures in order to carry them with her.

Despite these drawbacks, she enjoys being inspired by a new place. "I travel and get

impressions, I get a feeling of the place, and then I come home and draw a sketch, and later a watercolour or an oil."

Raval sees India's art education system as different from Canada's in both good and bad ways.

"There is more freedom in India as far as choosing courses," she said. "There's less practical work here, and more books. But one good thing is that there are more facilities here. An artist can jump from one medium to the next, because the facilities are available to him." She also notices more encouragement from the government in issuing grants.

How does the market differ?

"It takes longer to recognize an artist in India," says Raval, "partly because of a lack of facilities, and partly because there is not as much money to purchase in India. The common people can appreciate but they can't afford to purchase. Here they can and do, and that's why artists get more support."

Raval cannot see spending her life in any other way but as an artist.

"Sometimes I have to struggle, but so what—I appreciate it, I enjoy it even if I make mistakes. The reward is the self-satisfaction when you feel you achieved what you wanted."

Raval never feels she has to discipline herself to paint.

When she's involved in a painting, she's involved in the feeling, and it comes naturally. "When I'm producing a painting, I just keep painting, I don't remember I'm hungry or tired until it's done." For Raval, discipline and freedom go together, she never has to force herself.

Raval has sold and exhibited her work in India, at Columbia University, International House, International Center, N.Y., University of Toronto, McGill University, at the Newfoundland Women Artists' Exhibit, and the National Film Board of Canada. Her work is presently on exhibit in Redpath Undergraduate Library.

—Rhonda Adamo

Viewing an artist's work, one may question the inspiration of the artist in creating that particular painting - the reason behind it—the motivation of the artist.

The answer is often complex, and perhaps the question cannot and should not be answered; the painting should speak for itself, but more often, the key to appreciating an artist's work lies in having an understanding of the artist's immediate background.

Pallavi Raval, a 29-year-old artist and art instructor from Bombay, India, has let her immediate background influence her art.

She has lived in Canada and the U.S. for over two years, and the emotional adjustment she has had to make shows up in her abstract art; a definite theme of loneliness prevails in her watercolours, oils, drawings and silkscreens.

One oil painting displays the pressure she felt after coming from India to the U.S. and Canada after her marriage. The figure of a human being stands on a globe with a multi-coloured slab hanging over his head, larger in size than the man.

Another painting shows a man flying a kite, but again, the kite is larger than the man.

"The kite is handling the



Hommage à Pierre Mercure

Les Grands Ballets Canadiens returns to Montreal with a programme that is guaranteed to excite both music enthusiasts and balletomanes alike. In a full evening of movement and movements, poets and poetry, Les Grands Ballets Canadiens offers its tribute to Canadian composer Pierre Mercure.

The curtain rises, the music begins, yet no dancers appear. Often those things which are least expected are the most memorable. As an *Evocation*, a series of films and slides are projected onto the stage bringing together all the people who were part of Mercure's artistic life: George Balanchine, Marcel Marceau, Brian Macdonald, dancers and singers. A slide of Balanchine's *Concerto Barocco*

marks the end of this brilliant collage, the screen rises and lo—more dancers stand poised, ready to carry on a performance of *Concerto Barocco*.

Balanchine is one of the finest choreographers of the twentieth century and *Concerto Barocco* is one of his most breath-taking works. Every movement in his ballet is penetrating, nothing is wasted or dull.

The performance by Manya Barredo was particularly remarkable; she, more than anyone else in the company reveals an understanding of Balanchine's choreography. She has a strong presence on stage, and her dancing is light and controlled.

The most impressive part of the programme was *Cantate*



pour une Jolie. Introduced for the first time that evening was a live orchestra, a poet, a choir, and a soprano. The music, written by Mercure, is exquisite and the addition of the choir to the dance made the entire performance scintillatingly electric.

Mercure was a contemporary composer whose ambition was to give Montreal and Quebec a new view on music as well as a suitable environment that could adapt to and create changes. His compositions reflect this pioneering spirit, although at times, as in *Cantate*, the mood evoked was not uplifting.

Cantate is a dance for eleven men and one woman; choreographer Brian Macdonald's choice to do this works well; it was interesting to see the men perform alone. Alexandre Belin gave an impressively dramatic performance in his role as the suffering, pessimistic youth in his search for joy. Robert Dicello stood out for his energetic leaps and concen-

Continued on page forty-four

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March 25

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Dr. Theo Hills, professor of geography, McGill

April 1

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ELECTION OF STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES TO SENATE AND THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS 31 March 1976 Location of Polls

Ballots for both the graduate and undergraduate representatives on the Board of Governors as well as ballots for the graduate (professional) representative on Senate will be available at all polls. Ballots for the remaining Senate positions will be available as indicated below.

Bishop Mountain Hall	All seats
Bronfman Bldg.	Arts
Burnside Hall	Arts, Science
Chancellor Day Hall	.
Education Bldg.	.
Leacock Bldg.	Arts
McConnell Engineering Bldg.	Engineering
McIntyre Bldg.	Science
Redpath Library	All seats
Stewart Biology Bldg.	Science
Strathcona Anatomy & Dentistry Bldg.	Dentistry, Science
Strathcona Music Bldg.	Music
Union	All seats
Wilson Hall	Arts

It should be pointed out that students registered in a "school" at McGill University will vote in the election for the Senate position which represents the Faculty of which their "school" is a part, specifically:

School of Architecture	[Engineering Representative]
Graduate School of Library Science	[Graduate Representative]
School of Social Work	[Arts Representative]

* Some Senate positions were filled by acclamation. Only Board of Governors ballots will be available in this building.

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Reviving McGill's poetry

This summer the Olympics come to Montreal, the wreath of roses to crown the dungheap of corruption and mismanagement that have characterized the preparation for this mammoth event. But at the same time as athletes put the shot and leap the hurdles, a Poetry Olympics will be taking place at McGill and the Vehicule Gallery, according to English Department TA Ken Norris.

Norris says the Poetry

Olympics are still in the planning stages, although the Canada Council has supplied \$5,000 of the \$6,000 needed.

These Olympics are a part of the expanded programme to promote poetry, particularly Montreal poetry. According to Norris "the Montreal poetry scene is alive and well in the bookstores and galleries, but the universities remain largely unaware of local poets."

McGill's role in Montreal poetry began in the twenties

with F.R. Scott and H.M. Smith publishing the McGill Fortnightly Review. The forties saw such poets as Irving Layton and Louis Dudek emerge, with Leonard Cohen not long after.

In the nineteen sixties, the focus of poetry moved to Vancouver and Toronto. Montreal seemed to have lost its poetical identity. That's not the case now, according to Norris. He wants to make people aware of the Montreal poetry scene, that there are things going on.

Norris says, "English and French poetry in Montreal are incredibly separate. We miss a lot, living in the English ghetto." An artificial combination of the two languages in the interests of official biculturalism seems unrealistic to Norris. "The French are isolated, but they don't want to move out. For many French poets, writing is a political act. They don't want to jazz around with English. It would be a kind of betrayal."

Nationalism is never far from

anyone's mind in discussing Canadian literature. Norris says, "There is a promotional angle to Canadian literature. Everyone is trying to give it as much help as possible. Nationalism always has a tendency to screw things up. People should be interested in good poetry."

Official agencies like the Canada Council sponsor Canadian literature simply because it is Canadian, says Norris. Although Norris realizes the need to build the image of Canadian poetry in the eyes of Canadians, he points out that, "Boosterism in Canadian poetry means a lot of second-rate writers are doing well and having books come out because they're Canadian."

Norris himself received a special Opportunities for Youth grant to publish "Cross Country", a periodical of both Canadian and American poetry.

The nature of Canadian poetry, intensely personal and confessional is part of the reason for its lack of popular

appeal. Instead of removing people from the realities of Canadian life, our literature forces us to face it. As Norris says, "Most people want fantasy and success stories, but you've got to meet a poem half way."

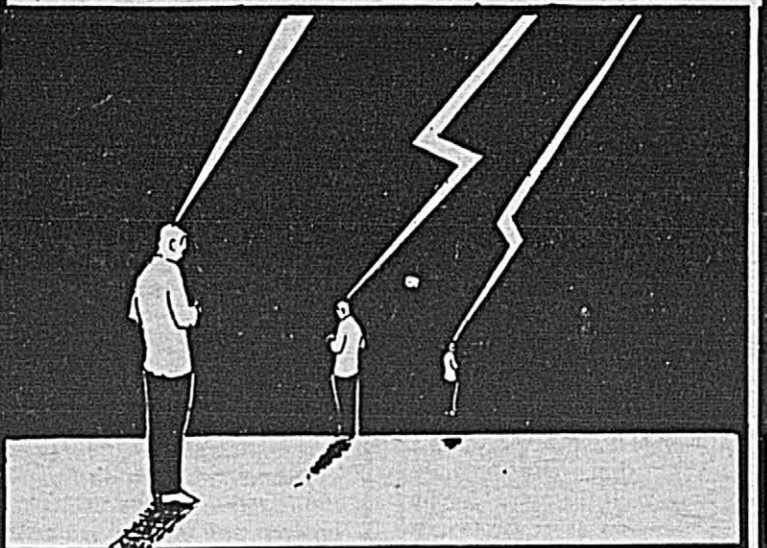
Norris also blames apathy towards Canadian poetry on the way it is taught. For Norris it is a living thing, but he sees it taught as a dead, static art. For many people, he says "a potential love for poetry was killed by a lot of bad high school teachers."

Norris hopes the new series of readings will attract new people as well as the regulars. George Bowering, a Vancouver poet and editor, read his works on Feb. 27. March 11 was poet Artie Gold's reading. Coming up on March 18 is Claudia Lapp, followed by Andre Farkas on April 1. Norris finishes the series with his poetry reading on April 15. All readings take place in Leacock 821 at 8 pm.

—Nancy Gall



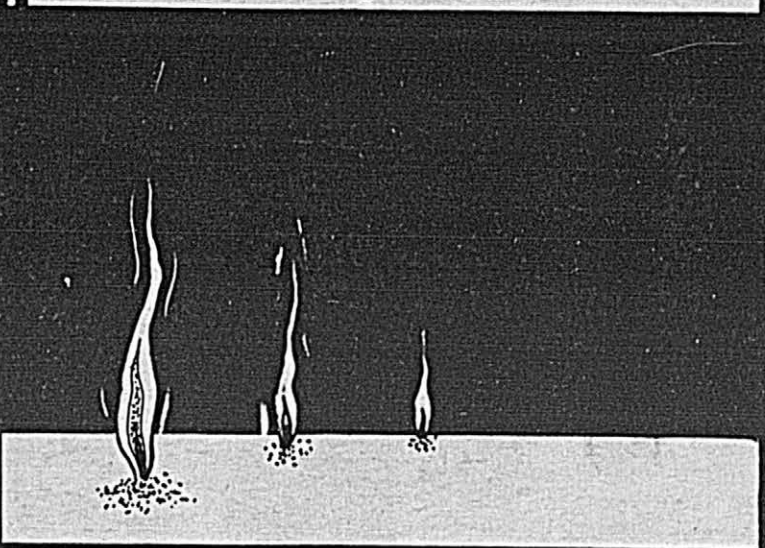
"Is the universe indifferent?" ➡



But if he should see a fragment of the sky falling down...



man holds himself cheap & vile (and yet man is a faggot of thunderbolts.)



there upon he enters the second trance and rising from it, obtains insight into the constituents of being."

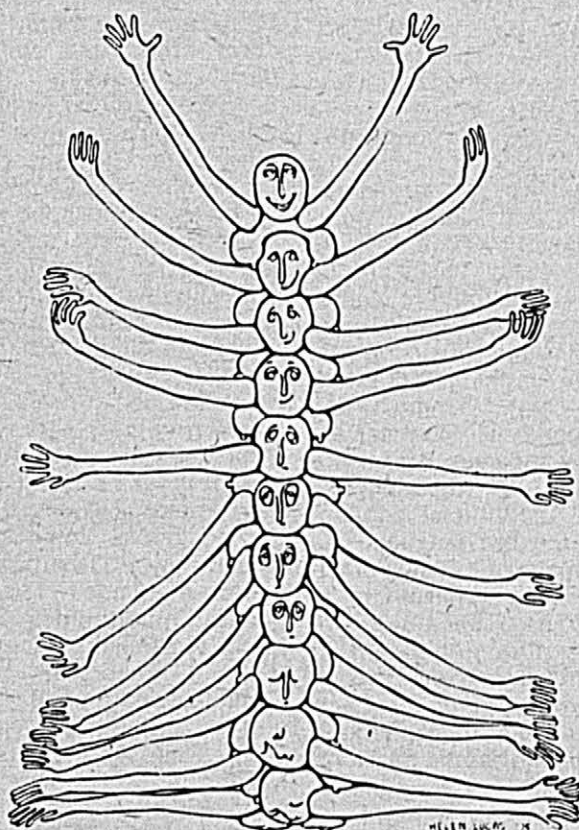
A powerhouse for women

Get a group of thirty female artists, fairly young and full of ambitious ideas. Put them in a large house some blocks east of downtown Montreal. Add a couple of years, lots of hard work, a few triumphs and a few disappointments, and what do you have? The **Powerhouse** at 3738, St. Dominique, of course.

At first glance, the entrance to the building is just about as impressive and imposing as the grey doorways on either side. Up a flight of wooden stairs, however, the atmosphere slowly begins to change. Posters proclaim the advent of exhibitions by a variety of painters, photographers, sculptors and potters. A number of open doorways reveal an overwhelming clutter of artists' paraphernalia - easels, canvases, pottery wheels, brushes, coffeepots, mannequins.

In the midst of it all, a few women sit here and there, preoccupied with their brushstrokes or conversing comfortably in armchairs. This studio space is new to the gallery, rented by individual artists. It is a welcome addition, because, according to one of the women, it makes the whole gallery alive and vibrant.

Another flight of stairs and we arrive at the gallery proper. First there is a relatively small room, which at present houses a display of black and white photography. The main gallery opposite is surprisingly large and well-lit. It is considered a real asset, since it can comfortably accommodate big pieces of sculpture or paintings with adequate room to stand back and admire. This is a feature which is lacking in many of the downtown commercial gal-



eries. To the right is another large room, also recently acquired by **Powerhouse**. It is called, simply, **Newspace** and on Sunday evenings it is used for performances by folksingers and poets.

The membership of **Powerhouse** is entirely female, for they cater primarily to the needs of young unestablished female artists who might have a hard time getting their work exhibited in one of the commercial galleries. This does not mean, of course, that men cannot have their pieces exhibited in the gallery. However, the women do not envision the acceptance of men as members of the group, in the near future, at least.

Despite many successes and great potential, the **Powerhouse** gallery faces many financial problems.

They have been unable to get longterm funding, and exist entirely on donations, sales money, short term grants, and the occasional money-making venture. Recently, their only hired member, the director, resigned for there was no money left to pay her. Also, sales are going down, many commercial galleries were forced to close down over the past year, because of a decline in sales. **Powerhouse** has the added disadvantage of not being centrally located; "The buying public won't go past Park Avenue" said one of the members.

However, the women have no fears that their gallery is doomed to failure. Their hopes are high and they are full of creative plans for the future.

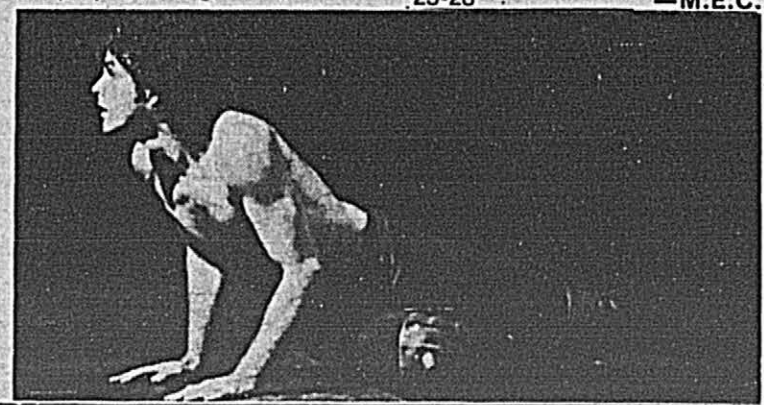
Hommage...

Continued from page forty-one
tration, although he was a member of the corps.

At the end of the evening, after five contemporary ballets, the company presented **Offrande** with the students of l'Academie des Grands Ballets Canadiens. Usually, when a large company decides to perform with students they give them relatively little to do. This was not true in the **Offrande**, however, as the younger ones did much more than the elementary first, second and fifth positions.

The choreography did not drastically change with the different levels of dancers. The overall effect was of a simple, but dignified, hom-

mage à Pierre Mercure. Les Grands Ballets Canadiens will be at Salle Wilfrid-Pelletier from Marc. 25-28 —M.E.C.



Dumas' debacle

When Richard Lester's brilliant 1974 film of Alexandre Dumas (père)'s romantic classic, **The Three Musketeers**, was released, I saw it, spellbound, three times. Unfortunately for the audience, the cast of Peter Raby's adaptation, currently at the Saldye Bronfman Center, obviously also had done so. The production was a collection of would-be imitators of Michael York, Christopher Lee, et al: it was embarrassment tempered by a few delightful moments of buckled swash and bonederring.

The central figure in novel and film—though not always in this play—is a young Gascon by the name of d'Artagnan who seeks a post with the King's Musketeers at the court of Louis XIV. He was played with energy and a great deal of noise by Ian Clark.

D'Artagnan's expectations and exploits embroil him in various intrigues, most of which are masterminded by the Machiavellian Cardinal Richelieu (Clifford John Williams) who simultaneously created the impression of a man in dire need of a loo. Richelieu's partners-in-crime are the sinister Rochfort (John King) who was excellent, and the lovely but dastardly Milady (Margot Dionne), who wasn't. (In point of fact the females in this play were appalling - who cast them?) The Duke of Buckingham was

interestingly played by Alain Montpetit with much fury, but the sound was greatly hampered by his distracting tendency to grind his teeth as he spoke. He, however, did not attempt to regurgitate the Lester film.

Nor did Martin C. Taylor (Porthos) and Steven Strandberg (Treville/Bonacieux). Taylor's Porthos bore little resemblance to the fop of the novel, but of the cast he was the least wooden and thus extremely likeable. Strandberg managed to be entertaining in two very different character roles, and he alone seemed to have an idea of timing. Jefferson Mappin was perfectly cast as d'Artagnan's buffoon-servant. The rest ranged from merely dull to really dreadful, particularly Milady, who was interesting only by virtue of her precariously perched wig...

The only worthwhile part of this production, really, was in the extraordinary swordplay with which it is liberally spiced. It was choreographed by Patrick Crean and is, as I enthused earlier, superb. Of the rest—Dorothy Parker once wrote: "Although I work, and seldom cease/At Dumas père and Dumas fils, /Alas, I cannot make me care/For Dumas fils and Dumas père." Were it to be decided by this production, neither could I.

—A. Dewey

Jazz...

Continued from page thirty-seven

Jazz is very much like classical music. There is a given form and then those involved, musicians and listeners start pushing and pulling it about. And we're not talking only of melody, but also rhythms, textures and emotions.

It's not restricted to plans or anything except what is going on at that instant. It's not mood music or easy listening or background or dance music or anything like that. It's high energy. It's emotional. It's intellectual. It's much more than just improvisation.

Benny Goodman's first recording session, a single session, recorded 54—FIFTY-FOUR songs, numbers, whatever. Jazzers get together, play, and it comes out, and together. Most jazz albums take one or at most two days in studio to record. [If they sometimes do overdub, they point it out [e.g. Rollins-Horn Culture, Desmond-Bridge Over Troubled Water] because it's the exception]. With jazz at any instant someone might dream something up and bingo, your whole thing changes.

Jazz should never be recorded the way Creed Taylor - Don Sebesky - CTI do it. It can't take six months to cut a jazz album, because the key is that instantaneous and cooperative improvisation. The key is surprise. Not for surprise's sake. But every session is gonna be different.

The listener is a participant. The theme is stated so that the listener will know what's going on. That's part of the process and that's why I don't get tired of albums. I can't get bored if I'm part of it and it's worth being part of. It's not just notes.

H. Quinade

Eyes Examined

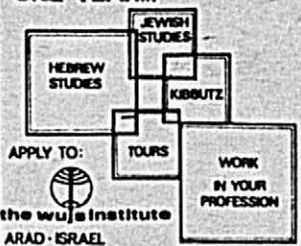
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HOW IS OLD MCGILL PAID FOR? or COST INFO FOR 1976 GRADS

The cost of publishing the Old McGill yearbook is traditionally paid for by: 1) book sales; 2) advertising revenue, and 3) rebates from each graduate, collected by the photography studio doing grad photos.

These revenues normally cover the cost of publication, which this year will be about \$25,000.00 for 1400 books. If revenues do not meet expenditures, the Students' Society pays the deficit.

PRICE OF BOOK WITH YOUR GRAD PHOTO IN IT:

Each of you graduating this year who wishes your photo to appear in Old McGill '76 must go to Van Dyck Studios, where you will pay:

1) Production cost of proofs:	\$3.95
2) Tax on the above:	.32
3) Rebate to Old McGill to cover cost of publishing your grad photo	\$6.00

Total: \$10.27

Also the basic price for anyone wishing to purchase the book (advance orders at the Union Box office). **\$7.50**

OLD MCGILL has made the cost of photos to grads lower as well. You will receive 3 color prints for your initial \$10.27 (see our ads or the info sheet) and you will

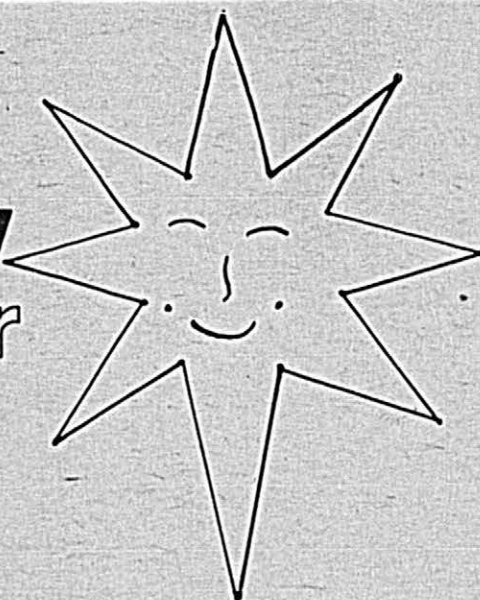
be able to purchase reprints at a 55% reduction of Van Dyck's usual prices. A black and white photo will also be produced for the yearbook.

SPECIAL NOTE TO MANAGEMENT GRADS

If you are graduating from the Faculty of Management this year and have already had your photograph taken for the Widget at Van Dyck, it is not necessary to have new photos taken. Your photograph will automatically appear in Old McGill provided you return to Van Dyck, pay the six dollar rebate to Old McGill and fill out the Old McGill Biography form provided by the studio. A similar rebate of \$6.60 was made by Van Dyck to MUS on all Management photos to contribute to the costs of production and personalization for the Widget. If you have not yet had your grad photo taken, you must go through the same procedure as all non-Management grads. Price reductions on reprints negotiated for Old McGill will also apply to Management grads wishing reproductions.

P.S. Don't forget to keep your receipt from Van Dyck studios and don't forget to advance order your book at the Union Box Office.

**community
volunteer
mcgill**



We would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who gave their time & energy in volunteering this year.

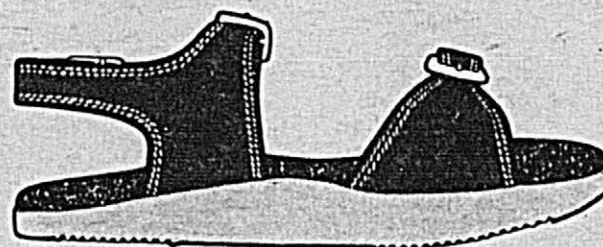
We look forward to seeing you next year.

**Have you thought about volunteering
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The Roots of Summer

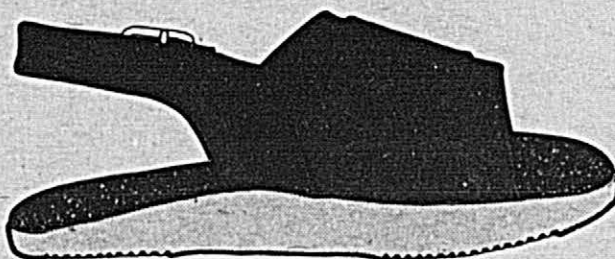
The new Summer sandals from Roots. Lightweight soles, foam padded insoles and lined with great Canadian leather. Roots Sandals. A summer holiday for your feet.



The Sun Root, in cedar for men and women.



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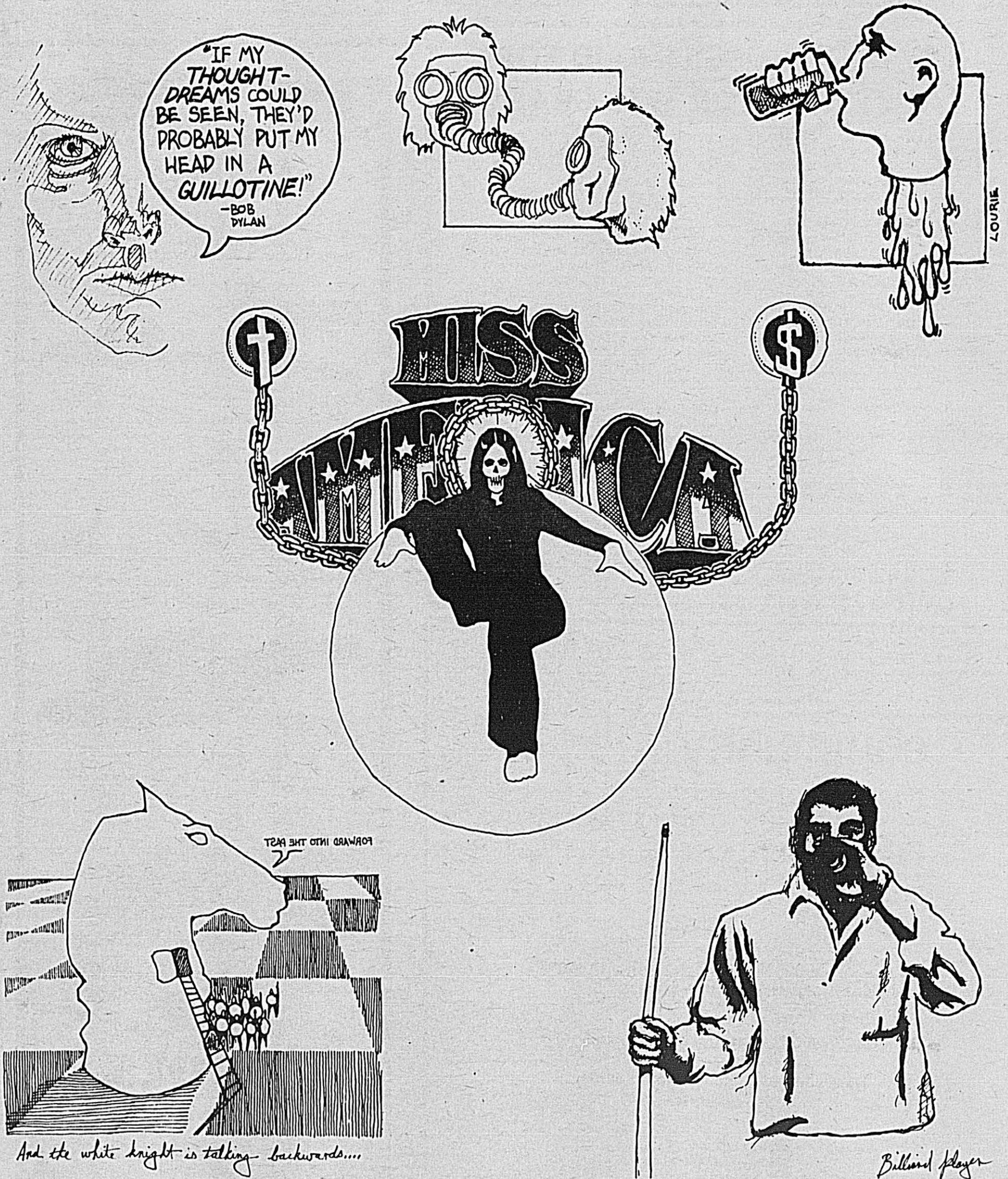
The Holiday Root, in coco and saddle leather.

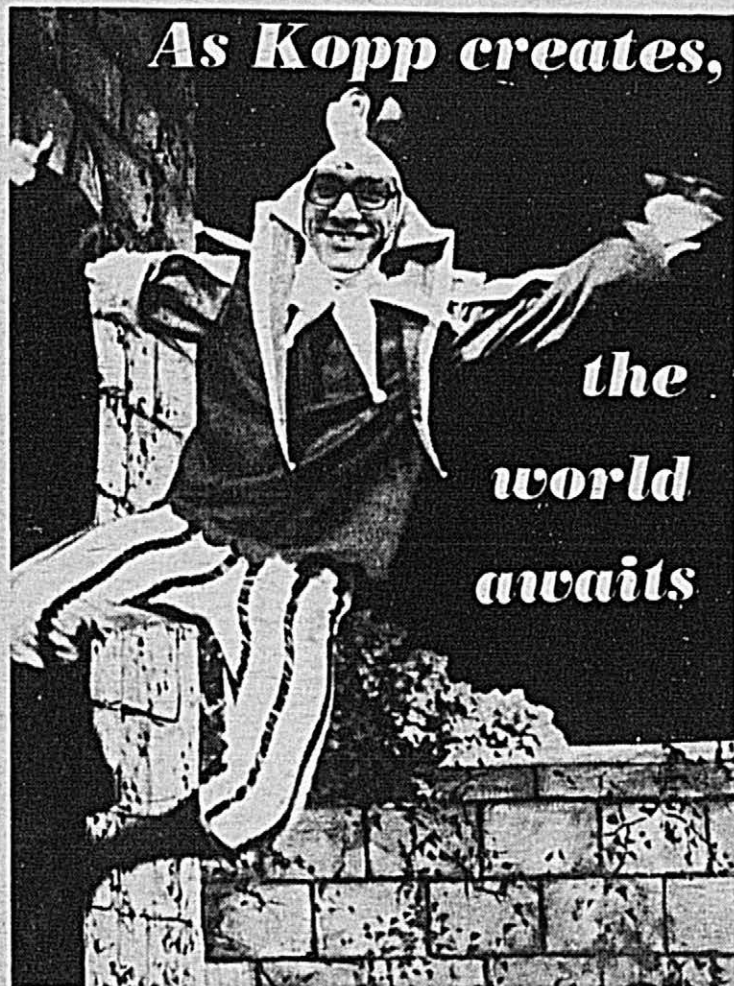
Roots

Montreal
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(At Bishop Street)

Thought Dreams

Graphics by Lourie





The Weekly surreptitiously broke into George Kopp's room at 5 am one morning to force the grizzled Daily editor into commenting on how he somehow also managed to direct the Savoy Society production of "The Yeoman of the Guard".

Weekly: You've been quoted as saying "this production is: a small step for mankind, but a great leap for me." Are you getting something out of this which is more than just personal satisfaction?

Kopp: Well, I get a certain amount of satisfaction from telling people what to do — ordering them around. It's nothing much, but to see people grovel at your feet does certain things for you... the feel of personal gratification and a warm feeling inside when people lick your boots.

Weekly: Why were you asked to direct "Yeomen...?"

Kopp: Well, as it was put to me, they scraped the bottom of some of the very best barrels they could find and that's how they got me.

Weekly: And they finally reached the bottom of all barrels?

Kopp: That's right. When they heard that I was the editor of the Daily they thought they could at least get some good publicity out of it. As it turns out they didn't even get that.

Weekly: Do you think this has resulted in a gross conflict of interest, i.e. the Daily hates all other student groups besides Savoy?

Kopp: Well, that's not even true. The Daily hates Savoy as much as it hates any other society at McGill. I think that it's an unfair criticism of the Daily to say that Savoy is less hated. I try when I go down to the Daily to just hate Savoy and Gilbert and Sullivan as much as I can. It's difficult for me, but I really do my best and if ever anybody starts to say that Gilbert and Sullivan is good I shout them down and I kick them.

Weekly: During auditions did anybody sing Led Zeppelin or Lennon and McCartney?

Kopp: Yeah, we actually did. The guy's in the show...this is true. The guy sat down at the piano and did "Jumpin' Jack Flash" or something. Now he wears a dress as the Yeoman.

Weekly: Why was this play

entitled "Yeomen of the Guard"?

Kopp: The name is basically a bastardization of the "Youmans of the Guard". Vincent Youmans, of course, is the man who wrote "Tea for Two". He was originally commissioned in England to do a musical for the prison guards at Sing Sing (in New York) called "No No Capone". But he couldn't get into it before he could do the show; his fingers were broken. So, Youman's agent gave it over to Gilbert and Sullivan in the States. However, the telephone, of course, was a very primitive instrument at the time. He spoke to them long distance and the trans-Atlantic cable hadn't even been laid yet so their conversation was completely screwed up and the title came out "Yeomen of the Guard". This got G & S off on a completely different tangent and instead of Sing Sing they set the play in the Tower of London during the time of Henry VIII. The character of Al Capone was made the soprano heroine.

—Jeff Kessler

Where the world meets

As the intrigue and licentiousness of the night deepens, the parade of human drama flows through the Corner Snack Bar (corner of Closse and Maisonneuve), known to thousands for seventeen years as Moe's.

For many who live at night the only place to go is Moe's. Here people tell stories that nobody listens to, shake off the inhibitions of the day, or sit silently in reflection drinking coffee after coffee.

The panorama of city life unfolds; aged men with tobacco-stained beards, their breaths drenched in alcohol, women in the height of their after-hours occupation, the hordes of taxi-drivers, and the slick, suspiciously clean characters of our world. They all know that Moe's is their home at night.

"Everyone who comes in here is treated as one of the family," said Moe. "People don't just come in to eat, it's also the friendliness and congeniality of the place that brings them here. Anyone who works for me must have the same philosophy towards people. That's why we are unique and always remembered."

Moe is talking to an old man, sharing what seemed for the tired gentlemen, a rare laugh. A man with a silver-haired brush cut, his beard containing some of the leftovers of his afternoon meal,

his clothes appearing unchanged for days, is shouting for more tea. The waitress shouts back at him, to hush up.

Moe's smiles and warmth circulate throughout his restaurant and one begins to believe that whatever problem one has, Moe has shared it.

"I run a message service for people who don't have their own phones," Moe explains. "I have received calls from Calgary and Vancouver asking me to deliver a message for someone who might be passing through Montreal. I've gotten calls from kids travelling in Bangkok, India, and Australia, who stop and phone me just to see how things are on the corner."

"It's a different place at night," Moe continues, "at night the place is usually quieter, more peaceful, but during the day you get the working class rush. We're open seven days a week, 24 hours a day. I like to come in for a few hours at night just in case anything happens. In the 17 years of owning this restaurant I've only had to call the cops three times. If I tried to describe to you any one of the characters that come in here, it would sound fictional. They say truth is stranger than fiction. If only the walls could talk."

In between ordering, talking, and caring, Moe chews gum and smokes five or six

stogies a day. After meeting Moe, one understands why he says, "I have lent money, cigarettes, etc. to characters most people wouldn't consider lending to. I have learned what people want most is to be respected and to be shown that someone believes in them. I give them that respect no matter who or what they are. You could never imagine how many people there are in a city of this size who need to talk to someone."

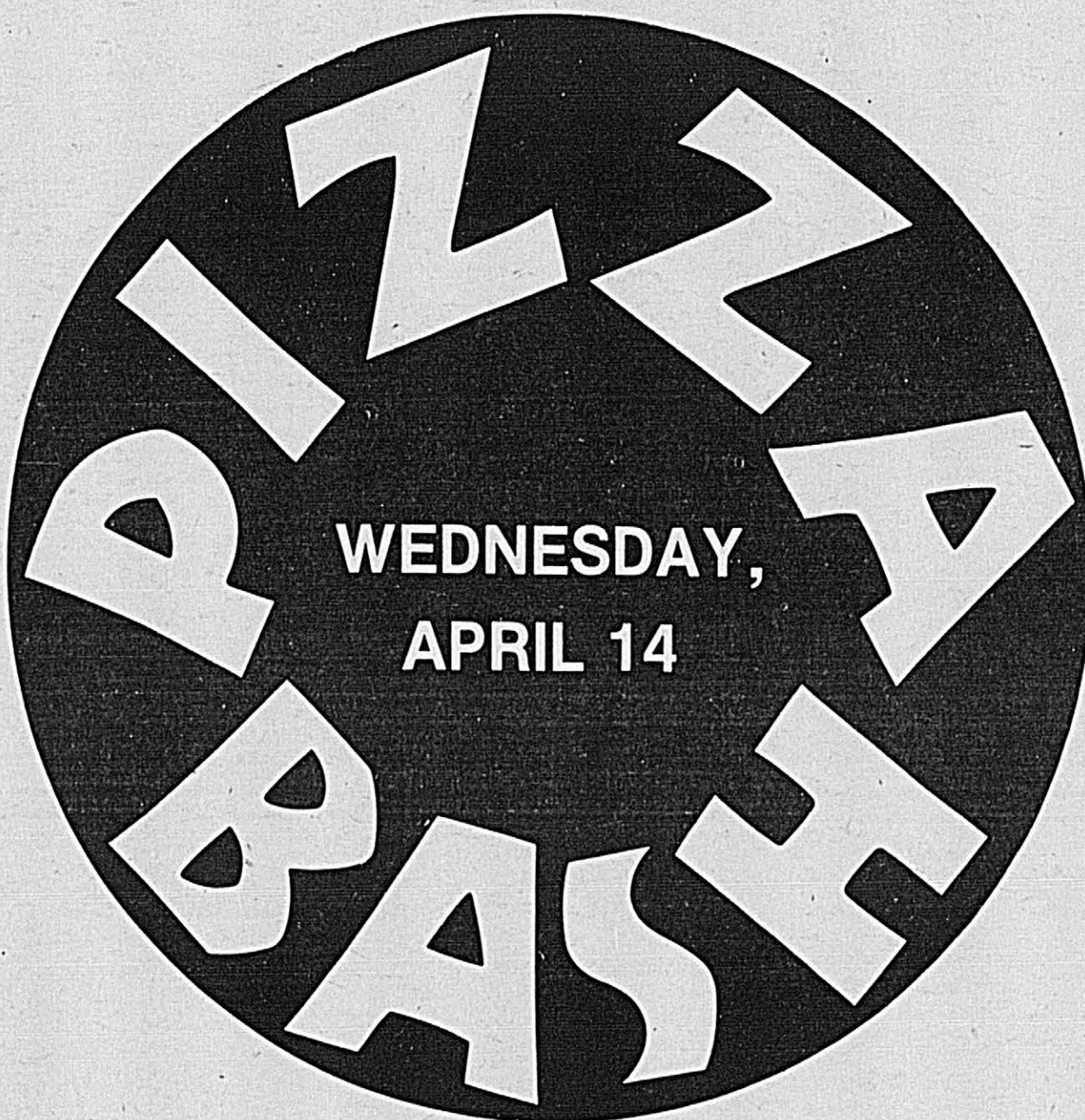
When asked why he stays, Moe said, "It's the people. I love people. I was born in a restaurant family, this is my way of meeting and talking to all kinds of people. I have had many offers to sell the place, but I never will. This place has become an institution."

"Hello dear," Moe greets another customer. "How are you Jack?" he shouts across the counter. "Hey Ann, give me a bacon and lettuce, and two coffees to go," he says to the women behind the counter. It is through the eyes of his restaurant that Moe views his world. A place of broken dreams and shams, still containing some mysterious thrill that encourages one to continue, to take it all in stride with a laugh and an old stogie in your mouth.

—Myron Welik



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As of March 29th, the south side
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All our regular services will be
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The Cafeteria will close for the summer
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We thank you for your patronage
during the past school year.

SAGA

Good enough to eat

Shrimp and Crabmeat Quiche

Dedicated to Madame
Good Enough to Eat

Crust:

1 cup flour
1 4 tsp salt
1 8 tsp sugar
6 tbsp butter
2-3 tbsp cold water
1 beaten egg

Mix all the ingredients except the eggs together in a round 8 1/2-inch pan to form crust. Then prick all over with a fork and line the formed crust with the beaten egg. Cook crust at 375 degrees until the slightest browning appears.

Quiche:

3 tbsp melted butter
1 can mushroom soup
1 can of shrimp and or crabmeat
1 tbsp chopped chives
2 tbsp sherry
1 2 tsp salt
dash pepper
dash tabasco
3 eggs well beaten
1 cup grated Swiss cheese

Mix all the ingredients and put into the slightly browned crust. Cook at 375 degrees for 30-45 minutes depending on the speed of your oven. Stick the quiche with a fork to check if it is ready. The quiche should be firm.

-Feisty



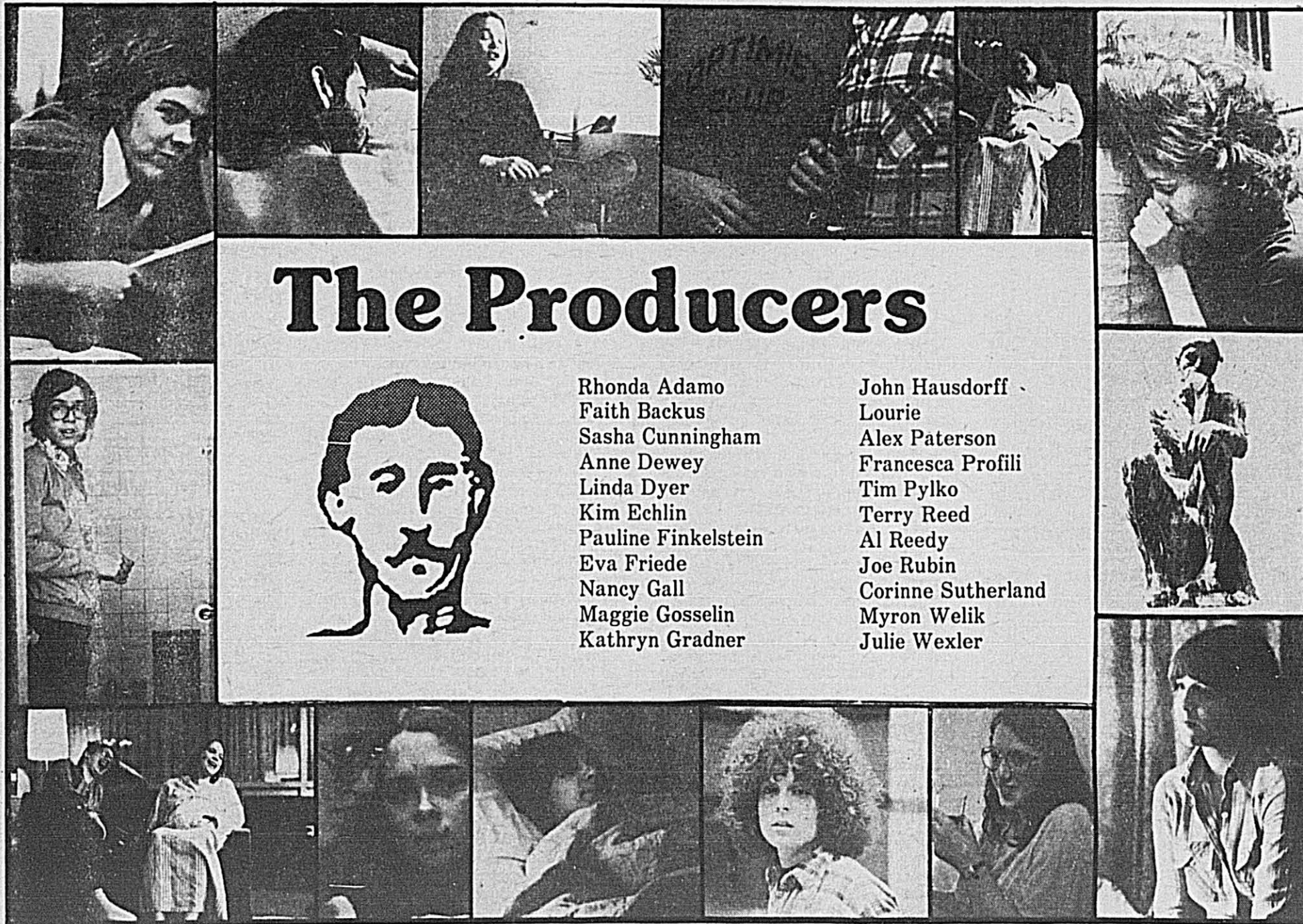
Kathryn Gradner '76

The Producers



Rhonda Adamo
Faith Backus
Sasha Cunningham
Anne Dewey
Linda Dyer
Kim Echlin
Pauline Finkelstein
Eva Friede
Nancy Gall
Maggie Gosselin
Kathryn Gradner

John Hausdorff
Lourie
Alex Paterson
Francesca Profili
Tim Pylko
Terry Reed
Al Reedy
Joe Rubin
Corinne Sutherland
Myron Welik
Julie Wexler





Dr Jekyll & Mr Hyde



Au Hasard Balthazar



The Devils



Polanski's MacBeth

★ McGill Film Society 392-8934:

Mar 26 *La Grande Bouffe* Well, there have been long articles written about the eating sequences in various films, but this time someone should write one about the film between the eating shots; a short article at that. 19:00 & 21:30

Mar 27 *The Longest Yard* Machismo à la Reynolds.

Mar 31 *THX 1138* the Hologram was good, the rest should have stayed at the original 30 min. 20:00

Apr 3 *Tommy* Ga goo ga ga. 19:00 & 21:30

Apr 7 *Kwaidan* is probably the most beautiful film they're showing this year. It is something to watch. 20:00

★ S.G.W.U. 849-4349:

Mar 25 *The Devil is a Woman* is one of the better Sternberg-Dietrich bits 21:00

Mar 26 *Touch of Evil* has much more than dash, it has several hundred pounds of beautifully evil Welles. 21:00

Mar 27 *Tramp, Tramp, Tramp* Frank Capra directing Harry Langdon is hilarious. With Joan Crawford thrown in. 19:00

A Girl in Every Port Howard Hawks silent ('27) is as good as talking. 21:00

Mar 28 *The Petrified Forest* The first half (Davis-Howard) is pure and unadulterated thirties schlop. The second half is the most malignant Bogey that's ever been on screen. 19:00

Mar 29 *Marie pour la Memoire* was (I believe) his first film, and has the resulting faults. It's still fine for the visual poetry freaks. 20:30

Mar 30 *Au Hasard Balthazar* Bresson does something, somehow that no one else does, or perhaps can. I don't know what. 20:30

Apr 2 *Saboteur* Hitchcock takes on the Nazis' Fifth Column. 21:00

Apr 3 *Ministry of Fear* Lang's film has managed to maintain its horror and suspense, in spite of being hopelessly dated. Lang makes it worthwhile. 17:00

West of Zanzibar is a Tod Browning-Lon Chaney gem. 19:00

Psycho Hitchcock again, but this time he hits everyone where they are really most helpless. It's an extraordinary display of acute perception and great filmmaking. Enjoy it, and go clean. 21:00

Apr 5 *The Graduate* is hopeless. It's now camp. 20:30

Apr 6 *China Gate* Sam Fuller is known as a film primitive. That means that the critics can't describe his technique, but can't write off his films, so he becomes a unique primitive. 20:30

Apr 9 *Cleopatra* by Cecil B. de Mille with Claudette Colbert. Ain't it sweet. 19:00

Ruggles of Red Gap is about a gentleman's gentleman in the far west. With Chucky Laughton, Charlie Ruggles, Zasu Pitts. 21:00

Apr 10 *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* Many fights will start about whether this 1920, Barrymore version is the best or not. 17:00

Lots, lots and then even lotuses more. Including Johnny Guitar, Wizard of Oz, Modern Times, The Great McGinty and a 4 day peek at Danish filmmaking. Check on it yourselves.

★ Cinéma V 849-5559:

Mar 25 *Breakout* A John Huston-Charles Bronson film will either be very good or bad. I'd flip a coin. 18:45

Harold and Maude, if you haven't seen it oft enough at the Outremont. 19:15

Nashville 21:15 (also 26th, 27th, 28th)

Love and Death Woody Allen vs. Napoleon. Nappy never had a chance. 19:15 (also 28th)

Mar 26 *The Godfather Part II*, keep pumping 'em out, Coppola. 21:45 (also 27th, 28th)

Mar 29 *Lacombe, Lucien* Growing up beneath the second world war. By Louis Malle. 18:45 (also 31st)

The Tall Blond Man with the Black Shoe is almost as funny as *Tramp, Tramp, Tramp*. 19:15 (also 30th, 31st)

Scenes From a Marriage Nothing has to be said, except that you should also see *The Magic Flute*. 21:15 (also 30th, 31st)

The Night Porter Haven't seen it. Might be interesting. 21:45 (also 30th)

Mar 30 *Gone with the Wind* 3hr 42min of continuous endings. 21:15 (also 31st, 3rd, 4th)

Apr 1 *I Am Curious Yellow* is something more than a superficial skin flick; not much though. 18:45 (also 2nd)

Quiet Days in Clichy Miller is better than Thorsen. 21:45 (also 2nd, 4th)

Apr 3 *Farewell My Lovely* is a Chandler remake as it should be. 13:00 (also 4th)

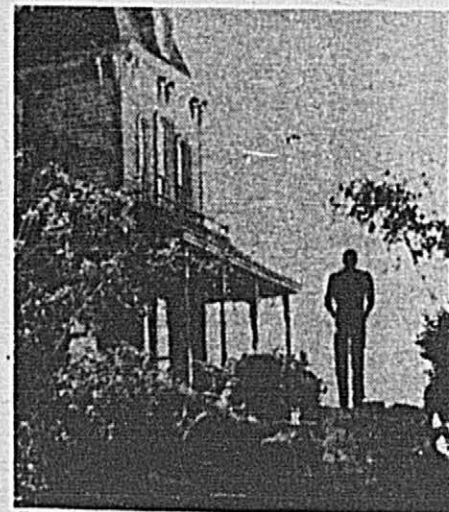
Patton Scott puts as much gore and guts and things in his teeth as the film needs to stay alive. 15:15 (also 4th)



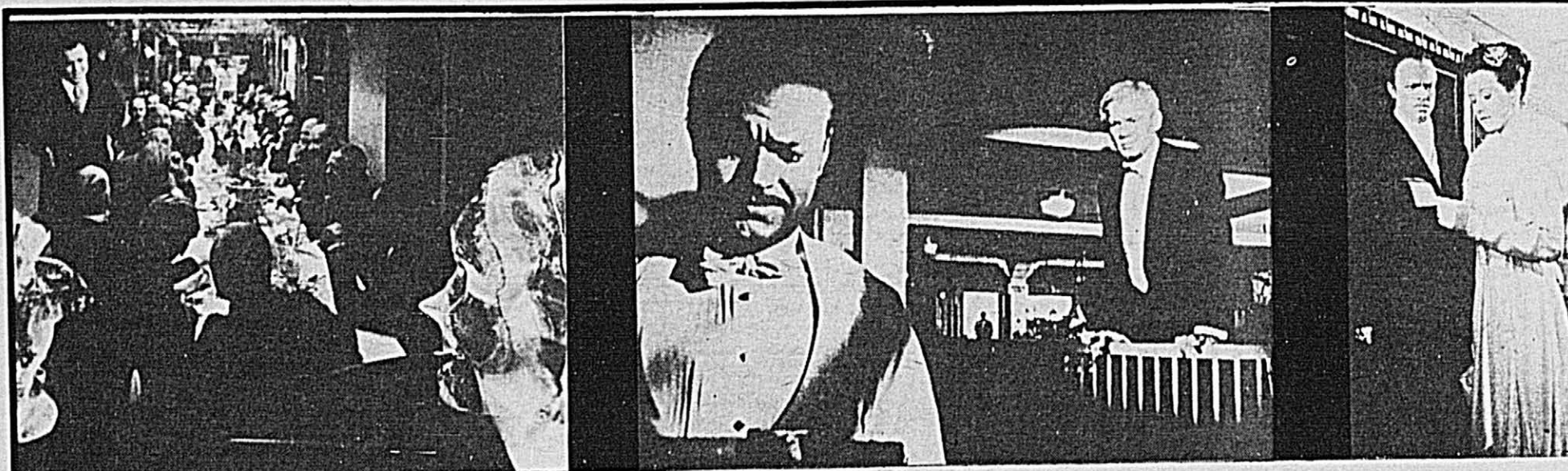
Touch of Evil



Tramp, Tramp, Tramp



Psycho



Apr 5 **Hombre** another Paul Newman vehicle. I'd like to see him once when he's neither grimacing nor smiling. 18:45 (also 7th)

Bonnie and Clyde is a very well made film; so well made that the blood usually hides it. In spite of that, it's a sixties film and almost meaningless now. 19:15 (also 6th, 7th)

Straw Dogs is Peckinpah's most simplistic film. The murder of liberalism and all that is not worthy of Sam's efforts. 21:15 (also 6th)

Superfly Either you get, or you don't. If you've got it, go. If you don't, it's a waste of time, if not worse. 21:45 (also 6th)

Apr 6 **Downhill Racer** Robert Redford can do anything. These Aryans... 21:15

Apr 7 **M*A*S*H** It seems to be sixties week. Might be a bit too early for nostalgia. 19:15 (also 8th)

Pretty Poison is another 60's, also on the blood principle, but far more interesting.

Apr 8 **Women in Love** After *The Devils* this is Russel's only good film. The only one where his sense of visuality did not run amuck all over the film. (p.s. *Devils* needed it, the composers didn't) 19:15 (also 9th, 10th)

King of Hearts Yes, it's magic de Broca time. A dose every two years is nice. (also 9th 10th)

Fahrenheit 451 For the die-hard Truffaut fans. Neat bits. 21:45 (also 9th)

Apr 9 **Bite the Bullet** Brooks knows what he's been doing around cameras and editors etc. 19:15 (also 10th) No interesting surprises coming up. There will be *Psycho*, *Tropic of Cancer*, and *The Producers* though.

★**Piccadilly 486-2811:**

Mar 26 **The Harder They Come** If you're afraid, you won't understand it. You should see it anyways. 00:00 (also 2nd, 6th)

Mar 27 **Alice in Wonderland** It's that great non-animated version with W.C. Fields, Cary Grant, Gary Cooper etc. etc. 00:00 (also many many other times till the end of Apr. Maybe they bought a print.)

Mar 30 **Coconuts** The Marx Bros. have left an indelible honk on things. This is one of their less seen items. 19:00

Apr 3 **A Man and A Woman** Sentimentality as it should be. 13:00, 15:00 & 17:00

Apr 6 **Nashville** It's superficial, cutesy etc. It has two funny bits. Altman gets to show off his connections with stars. Blah. 21:30

Apr 9 **Farewell My Lovely** See *Cinéma V* Apr 3, 19:00

The Devils is a spashy enough story for Russell to do it justice. It's his best film. 00:00

Apr 10 **Gone with the Wind** see *Cinéma V* Mar 30, 14:00

Also coming up: *Rebel Without a Cause* (12th), *Images*, *Hearts of the West*, & *Cries and Whispers*.

★**Cinéma Outremont 277-4145:**

Mar 25 **The Ring** is a silent Hitchcock. Part of the small group of "interesting" films that manage to get shown in this town. 19:00 (also Hitch's *The Farmer's Wife* Mar 31, Apr 1)

Mar 28 Lamothe's documentaries on Quebec's Indian people *Le Mepris n'aura qu'un temps*, *Mistashpu*, *Pakuashpu*, & *On disait que c'était notre terre* 19:00 & 21:00, 29th, 30th

Mar 31 **Teorema** is foolish, and almost pleasant to look at. 19:00

Apr 2 **King of Hearts** see *Cinéma V*, Apr 8, 19:00

American Graffiti Yes folks, nostalgia time rolls around as exams approach and one wishes for those grade seven days. 21:30 (also 3rd)

Apr 3 **La tête de Normande** St-Onge Gilles Carle is perhaps the only Québécois filmmaker who examines his world with international authority. If you're of the many who come to this

school and never go off campus you should see what you're missing. 21:30 (also 4th & 5th)

Apr 4 **La vraie Nature de Bernadette** ditto, ditto for another Carle film. 19:15

Apr 5 **Le Viol d'une jeune fille douce** It all goes double for the film that made Carle famous. Add to this one an incredible amount of exuberance. First rate. 19:30

Apr 6 A very interesting look at Quebec documentaries on sports. 19:00

Apr 7 **Medea à la Pasolini** is pure emotional blackmail. The whole thing is simply loaded. 19:00

Champagne is another Hitch silent. 21:30 (also 8th)

Apr 8 **Macbeth** by Polanski is unsettling to say the least. The evil is smellable, the "theatre" is hard to find. 21:15

Apr 9 **Fat City** Huston's film is so real and about such real, normal folks that it's downright boring. You can see them around you every day. I expect more than my own aphorisms from films. 19:00

The Holy Mountain is of course the opposite. It's a study in how far audiences can be pushed. 21:15 Well there are a number of other interesting things coming. Like *Adieu Philippine*, *Dodes'ka-den*, *Throne of Blood*, *Night of the Living Dead*, some Bunuels end of May, *Clowns*.

★**McGill English Department:**

Mar 26 **Sweet Movie** Makavejev's most recent release is not his best but... 13:00 & 15:00 FDAA

Apr 1 **Satyricon** is almost the perfect film for the day. 15:00 FDAA

★**Flick:**

Well it seems they're operating but no longer operating as a repertory. Best of luck.

Have a fine time. Watch movies, don't study. Da da da dats all folks.



D W. Griffith



Skoro Kurosawa



Luis Bunuel



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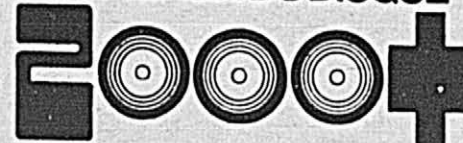
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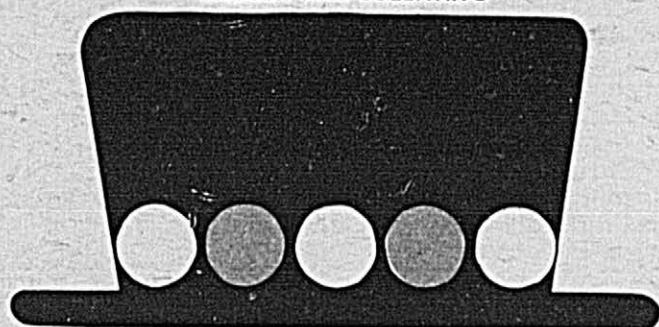
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USSR . . .

Continued from page 23

Soviet backing of the MPLA had other than economic considerations. The Soviet Union also had important political and military aims in mind, in Angola. For one thing, it was testing the support-drawing potential of its "socialist" title. Using the situation to play on the hatred of the world's people for U.S. imperialism, the Soviet Union set itself up as the good guy and enlisted the support of countries, parties, peoples, and organizations throughout the world.

If you support Soviet aggression in Angola today, the Soviet Union sees a good precedent for getting you to support it tomorrow, whether it be in Europe, the Mideast, Africa, or Latin America.

Militarily, the Soviet Union had the chance to test new

weapons in actual battle conditions, to try out its naval power and assess its ability to transport heavy equipment and supplies long distances—a new problem for a new imperialist power.

This was not just innocent muscle-flexing. These were decisive, well thought-out moves by a rising power, an imperialist power impelled by the internal laws of monopoly capitalism to extend its influence over and interference in the affairs of other countries.

But the Soviet Union is a latecomer on the imperialist scene; there is not much left to devour. Over the last few years, apart from its political control, military occupation, economic plunder of its "fraternal" countries in Eastern Europe, and its growing intervention in the Third World, it has had its

eye on the rest of Europe. Three fourths of its troops are deployed in Europe with the weapons and equipment constantly renewed and the number of soldiers increased.

The Helsinki conference, which swapped Western recognition of Soviet domination in Eastern Europe for Soviet recognition of the sovereignty of West European countries, was not exactly a milestone in European security. And Soviet-U.S. detente has been looking a little peakish lately.

We need only remember that 40 years ago amidst the lullaby of peace and disarmament, Hitler abruptly unleashed a "blitzkrieg" which swallowed nearly all of Europe. In 1968, Brezhnev, while holding talks with Czechoslovak leaders and issuing joint statements of friendship, lovingly sent Soviet



troops to occupy Czechoslovakia.

All factors point to the present world balance of power being upset. The Soviet Union is a rising imperialist power faced with a small choice of available markets. U.S. imperialism has been badly bruised by its defeat in Indo-China. The Soviet Union is also a fascist dictatorship at home, replete with a Great Russian chauvinism which can match the old Aryan myth any day.

Soviet social imperialism is an extremely dangerous source of war and unlike the last generation, we should not delude ourselves about "peace in our time."

Next Wednesday, March 31 at 1 pm in the Union there will be a conference on The Threat of a Third World War sponsored by the McGill Circle of the CCL(M-L). Watch for the posters around campus.



Continued from page 22

LOST

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS SR50A calculator on McGill College Ave. near Sherbrooke. Need for exams, reward, call Randy 849-7947.

Woman's SILVER GRUEN WATCH on Sherbrooke between Aylmer & University. Reward \$10, phone Chris 849-7147.

PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Housman 341-3580.

Watch for the 1976-77 A.S.U.S. Executive. Clean, honest, reliable. Coming July 1.

Kathy: Thanks for an absolutely FANTASTIC year!!! Love, Sam.

McGill AL-ANON meetings for friends & relatives of alcoholics Mondays 8:30 pm. Douglas Hall, 3851 University. All welcome.

ENTERTAINMENT

JEWISH SINGLES PARTY, Sat., Mar. 20 & 27; ages 19-35, 8:30 pm., 2077 University, Charley's Restaurant. Info: call Joseph 733-4077.

The Graduates' Society final presentation for the year—WONDERFUL WORLD OF THE BROTHERS GRIMM. Saturday, Apr. 3, 11:00 & 1:30, L-132, 50 cents.

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APRIL 1

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A day-long study of the impact of a changed
way of life on one family.

Conference:

Professor

Gary Caldwell

Sociology Department
(Bishop's University)

March 29th, 1976

at 8 p.m.

Leacock Council Room
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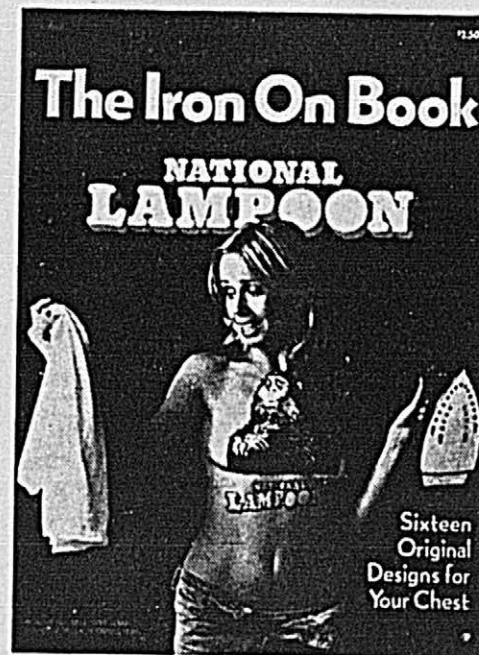
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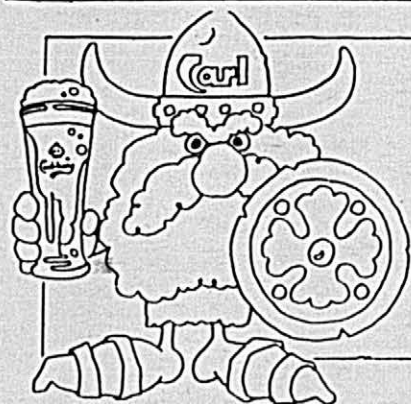


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-30-

letters

Polisci needs castor oil

To the Daily:

The recent article of Prof. Sarf and letters which have appeared in the Daily occasionally have not yet opened the eyes and ears of the University Authorities in cleaning the mess of Political Science Department which is really passing through unusual bureaucratic system in the academic world. Still we hope for good that the University Authorities will rescue the Department by appointing appropriate new professors. This is the only way seems feasible in curing the sickness of the Political Science Department to many students.

John Dulles

Loonie Tunes

To the Daily,

During my years at McGill, I have come across many weird and wonderful things, but nothing so absurd as the recent happenings in the library and classroom. I am referring to the increasing incidents of "crazies" who have been seen occasionally floating through the Redpath library dressed in shorts & running shoes in the midst of February. Not only do they disrupt the students by their marked presence, but their verbal exclamations and hysterical laughter is quite disconcerting to say the least.

If this isn't enough to question the security of such a large establishment then he next incident was enough to convince me to join a class in the art of self defense. I was punched in the arm by one of these "lunatics" who attends class but never shows up for exams. The reason for the assault, from what I could decipher from his garbled snarl, was that my purse had brushed against his person as I was leaving the class.

Since the doors cannot be locked and bolted, I strongly recommend that we develop our self defense skills from further attacks by mad dogs and "loonies".

E. Oss U2 Arts

Feinstein can see

To the Daily:

How strange that there are people today who have no hope for the world when the people of China are better off today than they have ever been before and thus there is hope that other underdeveloped nations may also be able to better their conditions. I can understand people being bothered by the killing and maiming that occurs in revolutions. I can even see people being bothered by the passing of the old order. What I cannot understand is why such people do not even send medical aid for the wounded and why they cannot see any

good developing after the war.

Robert Feinstein

The Ivory Tower of Pizza

To the Daily:

Friends, I stand here before you on a mission of self-salvation. That's right—I am going to try and break out of my lethargy. Yes, I am lethargic, let's make no mistake about that. I am struck with this exotic affliction common enough among certain species of the human race. But what does this mean? Well, actually, I'm tired and besides, I feel like having a coffee and sitting for a few minutes. Maybe then I'll tell you, or, well, maybe I'll go home first; I have to make a fairly early supper and I wouldn't mind having some spaghetti.

So, I'll think about it on my way home and then when I get there I'll sit for a couple of hours and write it out for you. But All in the Family is on tonight so I'll work until nine, watch it and then go back for a couple of hours more. Hmmn... Yes, I am hungry—I'll make a fantastic sauce with lots of mushrooms and pepperoni! but I'll definitely work on this topic between stirs of the sauce. Yeah...and maybe I'll put a record on in the background....

Manolis Hadzipetros

A call for help

To the Daily:

I am contacting your publication in hopes of receiving some consideration in having my letter printed as an agent of appeal for correspondence. I fully realize the gravity of my request, for your paper can't possibly function without having subscribers and advertisers, but were it possible I would gladly pay you for your trouble.

The truth of the matter is that I'm without money. I have no means of support save the \$.05 an hour that the state pays me for my prison labors. I also realize that mine is probably not the first request of its kind that you've received, but I'm writing this letter (which I hope you'll print) in the midst of a very real state of loneliness and I hope you are empathetic enough to understand what an empty, gnawing feeling it can be.

I am without family, friends and anyone else that might resemble someone who cares, so I'm reaching out to those among your readers who would hear, recognize, and respond to my plea.

I am 22 years old, 6 feet 2 inches tall, and of muscular build. I am interested in people of all types, regardless of race or ethnic background, but I would hope that all who respond would be

sincere, understanding, and open-minded. Because I am a man I would naturally relate most freely with women, but because I am also a lonely man I would appreciate hearing from all — and I assure you that all will be answered.

My interests are all sports, music, chess, poetry, art, and genuine people. I would like to end this by saying that any and all help that you may provide will be gratefully acknowledged and appreciated. At present I have no other way of showing it, but I assure you it is heart-felt.

Mack Whitson

Mack Whitson

No. 140888

P.O. Box 69

London, Ohio 43140

Adumbrated Brecht

To the Daily:

Re: LINDA FELDMAN'S
REVIEW OF KORIOLANE

One never gets accustomed to lamentable critics, especially when they shine with the neon light of pontifical ignorance. Linda Feldman's 12th March McGill Daily review of the English Department Drama Module's production of Brecht's *Koriolane* falls in this category. We would all agree that an intelligent and challenging scrutiny of the experience that a given play has to offer in a given historical context is always desirable; but an inept and lucubrated aperçu on the matter can hardly be vindicated. The trouble with Miss Feldman is that she starts with false premises. Above all, it is her technical illiteracy that is striking.

When she identifies the *Koriolane* experience as "amateur theatre", she is dealing with a misconception. It is too bad that Miss Feldman can only measure drama with the tight-drawn categories of "amateur" and "professional". This intellectual parochialism prevents her from going beyond the simplistic equation of: what is not "professional" must therefore be "amateurish". If she had read the superbly prepared program on the whole *Koriolane* experience, she would know that the Drama Module never pretended to be either professionals or amateurs, but simply a university group engaged in the probing of some important matters in our environment, and that their production was intended as a serious exercise in understanding crucial historical relationships through dramatic investigation. But this is obviously too much for Miss Feldman: she feels at home only on Broadway. That is why she is so disappointed that there was "no curtain call".

For her information, the Drama Module intentionally decided they would have none for evident ideological reasons. By the way, there was no curtain: what she means by "curtain call" is "bow". She is also disturbed by the "quality of acting". It is unfortunate that Miss Feldman's critique is so crippled by the bias of professionalism: obviously she has been reared on the benumbing Caesarism of the

traditional theatre with its hierarchic paranoia of actors. She found the players' delivery "mechanical and contrived", which led her to think that it was "a deliberate alienation effect". Now, to accept the erroneous (but pitifully wide spread) translation of Brecht's *Verfremdungseffekt* as "alienation" rather than estrangement is inadmissible for a student of the German Department. Maybe we can suggest that she read Ernst Bloch's essay "Verfremdung, Entfremdung": she would discover that to mistake "alienation" for "estrangement" or vice-versa is to miss the whole point about Brecht.

As a student of the German Department Miss Feldman should know her German literature better. If she had done her homework, she would never even adumbrate that Brecht is not relevant to "current theatre audiences in North America". Not only does she ignore what 20th century theatre is, what literature is, but especially what history is! How are the questions of individual power and organized mass power irrelevant to a public familiar with Watergate, the CIA, the Pinochets, or else, the United Farmworkers and the Common Front? Could Miss Feldman be so politically idiotic? And when she can find no necessity to Menenius's "suddenly assumed LBJ DRAWL" SHE FRANKLY EXPOSES HERSELF TO RIDICULE: too bad she does not notice the glaring resemblance. Her mention of "the considerable amount of money" that went into the whole experiment is not only malevolent but also preposterous, the more so in a society where billions of dollars are being squandered on pseudo-scientific investigation and on Olympic Games undertaken to satisfy private interests and the megalomania of an irresponsible and debilitating government. If Miss Feldman had condescended to come to the colloquium on drama and history following the performance, she might have learned something from the students themselves. She might have also learned that there was no "backdrop" to the stage; there was only a scene. Obviously she does not know what a backdrop is.

The Drama Module operates on the principle of theatre laboratory. Such a perspective refuses to treat theatre as a consumer product, with an incapacitated world at large and a few specialists at hand. It simply does not recognize streamlining, nor can it accept the intimidating routinization of petty resentment, or the elitism which perpetuates what Thorstein Veblen called "trained incapacity". If the Drama Module's interesting and original production of *Koriolane* (an opinion shared by the top experts that Miss Feldman laconizes on) was an experiment or a transition to a more polished type of presentation, then let us make suggestions for amelioration.

Continued on page 58

COMMENT

Vilas strike in perspective

Over three hundred and fifty striking Vilas Furniture workers decided last week to return to work at their plant in Cowansville Quebec. The company successfully forced a settlement after threatening to close the Cowansville plant if the trade unionists rejected the proposed accord and continued strike activity.

For the members of the Vilas Furniture Workers Union (CNTU) it was not an easy decision. Closure of the plant meant certain unemployment for the workers for many reasons. First, in Quebec, the secondary manufacturing sector of the economy is extremely fragile and work opportunities are limited. Moreover, unofficial estimates of the unemployment figures in the Cowansville-Granby region of Quebec faces tough competition from American and European firms and the profit rates of Quebec firms do not warrant future expansion of these enterprises. Finally, the workers knew that the wealthy Molson emperors would prefer to break the militant union by closing the plant and transferring production to Vilas branch plants than fully recognize the rights and interests of their employees.

Alternatively, returning to work at Vilas with the incentive pay system still in use, meant that over 180 production line workers would continue to risk life and limb along the hurried production line to insure a reasonable and secure weekly income.

How many of us at McGill have faced a similar dilemma? The alternatives were staying on strike and possibly losing one's job and source of income, or returning to work and risking one's safety and well-being to fulfill an output quota of furniture pieces.

That the workers had to return to the plant with no guarantee of safe working conditions is clearly a reflection of the criminal nature of the policies of the Vilas administration. However, their absolute and arrogant refusal to respect the dignity, interests, and safety of the Vilas worker is no surprise.

Like all wealthy owners of business enterprises, Senator Molson respects money more than the well being of his employees. For those of us at McGill who ask why justice was not done at Vilas, the key to the answer lies in the nature of industrial relations and social movements in general. Historically, class relations are not determined by concepts of good or bad, right or wrong. There is no right or wrong. There is only power.

Accordingly, industrial relations are power relations. Resolution of industrial conflicts invariably reflect the respective powers and strength of the two major adversaries, labour and management. Concepts of justice, fair play, and "rights" have no part in the real determination of the course of industrial relations in an individual firm or in the economy as a whole.

When the interests of labour and management are irresolvably opposed in a dispute there can be no "just" solution, for what one considers as "just" or "fair" reflects simply the interests one has in a given dispute.

What are the sources of power for the participants in a labour dispute? Professor H.D. Woods of McGill, in a book named "Labour Policy in Canada" identifies one source of power for the individual employee — "The employee derives his power vis-a-vis the employer from his control over his labour power and his freedom to withhold it from the labour market or transfer it within the labour market. Obviously, except in rare circumstances where the labour service possessed by a specific person is unique and in great

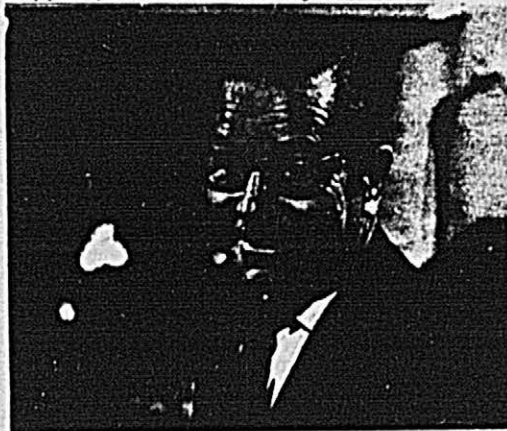
demand, the individual employee possesses very little power."

When there is high unemployment, the power of the individual employee diminishes seriously because his or her freedom to withhold or transfer his or her service is limited. Conversely, when the economy is expanding, the power base of the individual employee grows accordingly.

The power of the individual employee is nothing compared to the power of the entire group of employees of a given enterprise. In industrial relations, where there is unity and collectivity among the workers there is strength. The union's source of power is its members. Alternative sources of power are the support and backing of fellow trade unionists in the labour movement, students, and the general public in carrying out acts designed to limit the freedoms of the employer.

A final source of power for unionists in their judicious use of force when confronted by employers who utilize tactics of terror, violence, and intimidation to divide and frighten union members.

The employer in today's society has multiple sources of power. His primary source is based on his ownership of the means of production. The owner has control over job opportunities for the working person. This control is a major weapon used to control the behaviour of employees. The employer can rely on the state as a source of support, in numerous ways.



Hartland de M. Molson, a typical beer baron

Owners of capital in this country can rely on the agents of state violence (police, army, paramilitary) to enforce laws designed solely to protect the private property of the wealthy. Secondly, the owners can rely on the state not to enforce the democratic laws which working people struggled to have passed, concerning subjects like minimum wage, safety standards, and hours of work. And the owners can rely on the state not to enforce laws designed to allow the trade union member to associate and organize freely without interference or intimidation on the part of the employer.

At Vilas, the government of Quebec supported the administration. Minister of Industry and Commerce, Guy St. Pierre's public support for the incentive pay rate system, the government's refusal to maintain safety standards in furniture firms in Quebec, and their refusal to enforce the Labour Code and pressure the company to negotiate in good faith, strengthened the hand of the Vilas managers.

As one follows the course of an industrial dispute in Quebec, one realizes that the spirit of the laws of Quebec never leaves the pages the laws are written on. Efforts to pursue "justice" for the public in Quebec should be redirected away from legislative concerns to the real locus of all power, social organization and control of work opportunities.

Lewis Gotthell

McGILL DAILY

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Greenpeace gets a whaling

The Greenpeace can't be very lucky, despite their adopting the colour of the shamrock. When they sailed into the Pacific atomic test zone to stop the French from testing nuclear hardware, the French navy stopped them instead, and bombed away.

The latest Mission Impossible of Greenpeace has to do with SOS, or Save Our Seals. Originally, they intended to spray the seal pups with green dye, rendering their fur useless to all except the most ardent Wearers of The Green on St Pat's Day. As it turned out, the pups would also be useless to their parents by way of rejection (Harp Seals belong to a "white power" movement) and might as well be dead anyway, so that plan fizzled. Then they learned that the Newfie seal hunters would starve to death or have to go on welfare (or whalefare) if the hunt was stopped.

So where are we now? The Greenpeace have suddenly become the champions of a new cause: to protect the Newfie fishermen against those big bad marauding trawlers from foreign countries, and the seals can now be bashed over the head with impunity and their furs marketed to appease the bourgeoisie fashion industry. Does any of this make sense? Precisely what are they up to? Or do they know what they want, really?

The world, since the dawn of history, is abundant with the outrages of man's inhumanity to man. The beasts of the fields, trees and water have it relatively easy. I should think that, unless the Greenpeace-niks intend to become apes, seals, whales or whatever, they take more of an interest in the human condition, since it is as humans we must survive. And it won't do to rationalize that being kind to animals is a major step to becoming more humane. Brutality to animals can be and often is sanctified by religious custom, such as the Jewish ritual slaughter methods used on cattle and poultry to this very day.

On the other hand, people (of any faith) have become so preoccupied with kindness to animals as to inundate their cities with pets of all kinds until they become a public health problem, as is the case with dogs. The more affluent the society becomes, the more these pets abound until one day they'll swamp us.

I therefore invite the Greenpeace Mission to save us humans from total extinction. They can start on my street, early in the morning, using a modified baseball bat on the small army of loose dogs. Then they can graduate to the politicians and warlords. At least, Greenpeace will have become relevant.

Ron Fleischman



Students' Society

ELECTIONS

Wednesday, March 31, 1976

CANDIDATES BOARD OF GOVERNORS

UNDERGRADUATE REPRESENTATIVE



ROSS FRASER
B.Sc. U2 (Math)

McGill's Board of Governors figure prominently in almost every decision of the university from major appointments to massive fund raising projects. Unfortunately, many students (and professors) are only vaguely aware of who the governors are and what their jobs entail. Not surprisingly, since reports

of its work are regularly published by the Reporter, most students are more familiar with Senate than the Board of Governors. The Board's work however is no less important and must similarly be made public.

Likewise, not every governor is intimately familiar with our student community. As businessmen and professionals, the permanent Board members are detached from daily campus activities and need representatives to remind them of the attitudes and priorities of McGill's students.

The time expended by individuals in fighting similar battles with Dawson Hall and its counterparts in other faculties is enormous. Many problems can be solved directly by those who create the rules rather than those who implement them. An effective student voice in the ears of those administrators who can improve this university is worth having — as undergraduate representative to the Board I will certainly try to provide one.



KARL STOCKBRIDGE
B.Sc. U2

I believe that good representation on the Board of Governors is important to all of us. We need someone that can speak for all undergraduates.

If elected I would encourage all of you to make your needs and ideas known to me through the Daily or my home phone so I could speak fairly for all of us.

I have experience with university level committees and am currently the asst. director of one of the co-ed residences. Now, more than ever, we need someone who can get the job done — **VOTE STOCKBRIDGE.**

GRADUATE REPRESENTATIVE



JULES GAGNE
M.B.A. 1

Education: Law degree - 1970 Laval University
MBA 1 Student at McGill

Before this year, I have worked at the University of Québec since 1970. Among the jobs I did there were the following:

- Research for a new law program
- Research on faculty career plans
- Starting up the employee pension fund
- and finally, assistant to the Dean of Academic Affairs, here at the Montreal Campus.

I have also directed or participated in many co-operative projects:

- Caisse d'économie des travailleurs réunis de Québec (Credit Union)
- Co-operative Day Care Center project in Beloeil

- Food Co-op in Beloeil

I am married, with 2 children.

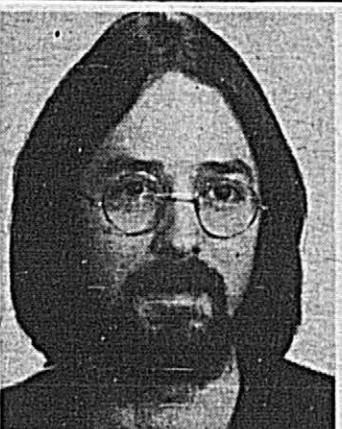
I am running for this office because I feel my experience at Laval and at U. of Q. can be of service to the McGill Community. In fact, in my previous jobs, I have been exposed to many of the duties of a Governor.

On the other hand, even though the Students' power on the Board of Governors is very limited (3 members out of 43), I will try to influence policies towards what I feel should be McGill's priorities at this time:

- McGill should work towards better access to University Education for working - class youth and more practical programs, like co-operative types of exchanges between University and Community.

- McGill should involve itself more and more, financially and academically in the Québec Milieu.

- More emphasis should be placed on the quality of teaching, and not only on research.



PIERRE PAQUETTE
PhD. 6

Past student representatives on the Board of Governors seem to have been much more interested in rubbing shoulders with the Big Business Brass which sits on the Board than with truly representing students and seeking amelioration to their situation. It appears that all they have sought were personal benefits like getting that high paying job or adding an extra "impressive" item to their personal Curriculum Vitae. This seems to have been the case simply because past student representatives have never been heard of on campus, except perhaps at election time; if they never asked students what their problems were, then how could they possibly find solutions?

The student representative's role should be perceived somewhat differently. Rather than simply seeking personal

benefit, the student representative's job should be that of an intermediary and an initiator. As an intermediary, his role is to act as a go-between in bringing the issues of concern to students and the relevant information out in the open; as an initiator his role is of course to work towards finding solutions.

Students, whether undergraduate or graduate, do have problems which need to be solved. In our work accomplished this past year in building up the McGill Teaching Assistants Association (MTAA), I believe that we did learn, both other students and myself, what some of these problems were as well as what were the obstacles to their elimination. These problems must be defined and settled with the help of the students themselves, either on an individual basis or through their various associations and organizations. This is the function of the student representative on McGill's Board of Governors, my candidacy is aimed at revitalizing the position in order to make it serve the needs of all McGill students.

NOTE

Senate positions for student reps from Dentistry and Music are still open. Nominations must be submitted to Miss Denise Despres Secretary, Students' Society Office, main floor Union by 4:30 pm, Thursday, 25 March.

DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICERS

An hourly wage is offered for manning the polls from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Wednesday, March 31, 1976. Application forms may be obtained at the Students' Society Office in the University Centre. Completed application forms must be received by Miss Denise Despres at the same office no later than Friday, March 25, 1976 at 4 p.m.

CANDIDATES

SENATE

ARTS



MICHAEL AUGENSTERN
B.A. U2

HAS APATHY KILLED THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY? I believe that Students' Society must continue to exist...to serve you through clubs, societies, and publication! And it must continue to be run by STUDENTS not by a Trusteeship Council headed by the Dean of Students! My experience as

Editor of Old McGill '76, member of the Interim Policy Committee, Clubs Representative on the University Athletics Board, member of the Senate Sub-Committee on Counseling, and President of the Sailing Club have not convinced me that you do not care how your affairs are handled! Nor has my experience in Honours Psychology or as a T.A. convinced me that we are not capable of self-management! These issues will be decided in SENATE! We should increase economy and quality of services by consulting with professionals on complex financial projects... BUT LEAVE CONTROL OF STUDENTS' SOCIETY WITH STUDENTS!!!

AUGENSTERN: CONCERNED! INVOLVED! EXPERIENCED!



GARY BADGER
B.A. U2 (Psychology-Mathematics)

Proposals:

- Proper allocation of Student Fees to benefit the students
- Reconstruction of a viable Students' Society
- Increased student-administration dialogue
- A Student Senator accessible to the students
- Responsive to student input

ACCESSIBILITY AND REPRESENTATION



CHARLES BAKER
B.A. U2 (Hon. Pol. Sci. History)

I am rerunning for the Senate with fewer illusions than last year, but with a better understanding on how to successfully implement recognition of student interests.

Senate has been suffering from a lack of co-ordination between student members on its various committees.

Part of the problem is lack of organization, and also apathy for any student leader. I was the only student Senator to work with Student Services or to meet with other Senate Committee members.

To correct this, we must:

- 1) ascertain that all faculty Senate positions are filled at the inception of the year.
- 2) increase student membership on Senate committees
- 3) establish an information booth at registration
- 4) issue regular reports of Senate activities to all campus media.

Basically, everything boils down to money. Budget cuts are inevitable, but I will critically represent your interests. Since I am already familiar with the operations of Senate, I won't need five months to orientate myself and will also be able to break in new Senate members.

VOTE for BAKER and continuity
on APRIL 30, 1976



KAREL BECKMAN
B.A. U1 (Industrial Relations)

The Senate is the most important controlling body at McGill, its power extending over every aspect of university life. Since the Arts Faculty has been provided with only one student representative on Senate, it is clear the importance of electing an effective voice.

As a Student Senator my purpose will be to ensure that the rights of the students will continue to be respected by the Senate and seek to increase the Senate recognition of those rights. Some of the things which I will fight for are:

- Library improvements which include extending study

hours, increasing the availability of reserve material, and the reduction of xerox costs,

- Bookstore improvements which include discount prices and an examination into the allegations of the diversion of profits,

- Increasing student representation on Senate.

These are all issues for which Karel Beckman will fight. After being elected, in order to continue representing Arts students fairly, I will have office hours during the day so that new issues may be discussed and taken to the Senate. In this manner I hope to bring the Administration back into contact with the students of McGill.

I shall work to see that these promises are kept, if I, KAREL BECKMAN, am elected Arts Student Senator.



RODNEY DEAN
B.Sc. U2 (Marine Science)

Senate directly controls or influences all aspects of academic life at McGill. It is vital that the perspective of the students be advanced and respected in all questions affecting our university experience. Ongoing debates on such subjects as tenure and curriculum restrictions should incorporate student impressions — a comprehensive

assessment of various approaches to learning is the nucleus of a good educational system.

Student impact can be heightened through interfaculty interaction to ensure that the interests of the entire student body are advanced, and the election of spokesmen who will continue to work until these interests are identified and internalized by the Senate.

As representative from the Faculty of Science I will endeavour to put these principles into effect. Your interest and support will help make the Senate a truly responsive body.



MARK GANS

B.Sc. U2

Qualifications:
U2 Microbiology Majors.
Vice-President, Biology Students' Union '74-'75.
Executive Member, Biology Students' Union '73-'74.
Editor-in-chief, Biology Students' Newspaper '73-'74, '75.
Through my above mentioned experience, I have had a high interaction with Science students and professors alike, and as a result, have acquired an awareness of the Science students' needs as well as to the attitudes of Science professors. This awareness is essential for effective representation of the Science student on the Senate.

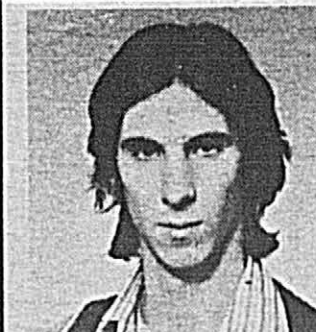
The main points which I will concentrate on introducing to the Senate are:

1) Representation by population with respect to the number of student representatives per faculty on the Senate. In the present situation, both Science (approximate population 2600) and Dentistry (approximate population 200) have one representative apiece on the Senate.

2) Despite the high labour costs, more extensive library hours, especially during weekend periods, are a definite necessity.

3) Although surveys have revealed a high preference for pre-Christmas exams they have not yet been introduced into Science courses, something which is a must in order to give Science students a real break before second term.

If you feel as strongly as I do about the above stated points as well as other important aspects of McGill Science student life, then you'll vote for an EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATIVE, you'll vote for GANS!!!



LARRY LANDS
B.Sc. U2

My main concerns stem from what I see as the major problems affecting the university. There seems to be little if any regard for what the students who populate the lecture halls feel about their education. What is needed is a workable feedback system. This could be achieved by end-of-term departmental open forums and student representatives at

departmental meetings who could form a faculty-wide committee. Being in both Math and Biology, I can well see how disjoint the faculty is. More and fuller interdepartmental programs would vastly increase students' awareness of both the physical and biological sciences. Towards this end, work done outside courses relating to students' programs must be merited their true worth. Although the Francophone population of McGill has been increasing, the technical translation of exams is still lagging. This again is due to poor feedback. If the Senate agenda was published sufficiently in advance of meetings, true representation through feedback from the student body to their elected representative could be developed.

BE CONCERNED. I AM.

SCIENCE

Weston Pool

Recreational Swimming Hours

Monday
11:30 am-2 pm.; 5-7; 8-9:30 pm.
(after March 29: 11:30 am-2 pm. 5-9:30 pm.)

Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday
11:30 am-2 pm & 5-9:30 pm.

Friday
11:30 am-3:00 pm & 5-9:30 pm

Continued from page 54

But instead of this positive approach to help coordinate theory and practice more smoothly in a university context, the editorial staff of the *McGill Daily* chose to publish a review by someone who does not know what a backdrop is, who does not notice that there is no curtain when there is none, who does not know what theatre is, who is abysmally ignorant of Brecht, and who has no clue of history.

Nadia Khouri
Ph.D. English

Security...

continued from page 3

officials," according to *El Popular*, a Canadian Spanish-language newspaper.

Other sources claim the government is preparing, among other legislation, measures which will grant powers similar to those acquired under the War Measures Act of 1970, but which will be localized to Québec or even Montreal. The

effect of such a bill would be to limit public criticism from outside the affected area, such as occurred during the October Crisis.

Other measures have been passed to limit the problems the security forces will face in their "clean-up" operation. Solicitor-General Warren Allmand has issued directives to parole boards that no political prisoners would be paroled until September of 1976, even if they become eligible before that time.

The Federal Government has also enacted Bill C-85, (which includes the Temporary Security Act) designed to supersede the Québec Provincial Bill 51, which was ruled beyond the powers of a provincial government. The provincial bill, which received the support of the Parti Québécois, contained clauses which provide for "preventive imprisonment" and under certain circumstances the right to search and seize without warrant.

Bill C-85 grants all this and more, including the imposition of gun control and the centralization of files and information on suspects.

Another measure provides for unlimited bugging of "dangerous delinquents". Members of politically active groups around Montreal claim their personal phone lines have already been bugged and conversations have been monitored on a daily basis. They also report a stepping up of the number of undercover infiltration agents, which have forced many groups to "go underground".

The Civil Liberties Union also suspects that the combined squad is undertaking a systematic operation against groups they term "supportive". Should any major incident occur during the Games, these groups allegedly would be the first to declare against abuse of public powers and extraordinary measures.

Early this year, a Sherbrooke group involved in the setting up of cooperatives, and financed under the now-discontinued Local Initiatives Projects program, was raided for no apparent motive. The action followed a precedent set during the 1972 Common Front general strike. At that time, police raided the offices of the Mouvement de Defense de Prisonniers Politiques and Agence Presse Libre du Québec, among others.

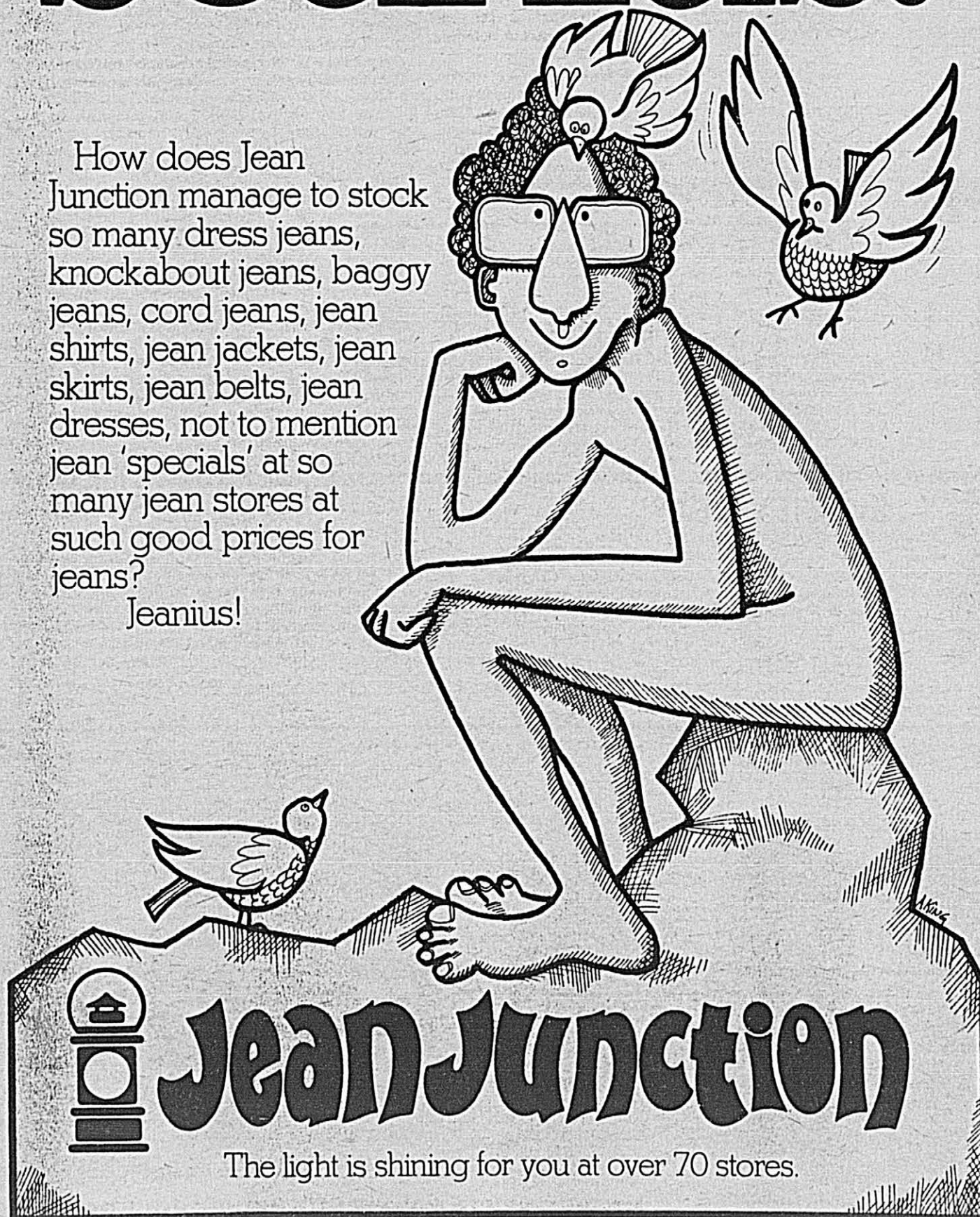
Early experience with the security forces has also raised the problem of public accountability for police actions. Major-General Roland Reid, coordinator of the Armed Forces operations, refused to discuss any questions during an interview with Canadian Press, claiming he could speak only in conjunction with local police authorities.

MUC police director L'Ecuyer, during his talk with the MCM councillors, also refused to take any responsibility for information, saying only that it was largely out of his hands. Similarly, Guy Toupin, the man officially charged with security for the Games, has kept a low profile and stayed out of town.

Jeanius.

How does Jean Junction manage to stock so many dress jeans, knockabout jeans, baggy jeans, cord jeans, jean shirts, jean jackets, jean skirts, jean belts, jean dresses, not to mention jean 'specials' at so many jean stores at such good prices for jeans?

Jeanius!



The Scab Force- Phasing out the union labour: Special from the Washington Post

By BEN BEDELL

Some 200 workers at the Washington Post newspaper are the latest victims of the economic "recovery."

After waging a pitched five-month strike against the Post they now face permanent unemployment.

The 200 were press operators at the Post and were the core of the strike against the paper that began there last Oct. 1. The conflict stemmed from economic issues; the company sought to increase profits by cutting wages.

The Post resolved the confrontation with the union by firing its members and eliminating the union. For all practical purposes the strike ended last month when all the supporters of the pressmen—and three other unions that had also walked out—went back to work. A scab work force, which the company had been training for four years in preparation for a strike, is now the permanent crew in the Post press room.

The other striking unions signed new contracts late last month and have returned to work, leaving the pressmen—the Newspaper Printing and Graphic Communications Union—isolated.

HISTORY OF STRIKE

The confrontation between the Post and the pressmen, as well as the 10 other unions that represent the workers at the Post shop, began years before the walkout.

The origins of the battle go back to 1971 when the Washington Post decided to expand and consolidate its operations because profits were declining.

In order to finance the plan, the Post issued stock publicly. This generated some new capital, but the company was compelled to increase profits quickly to satisfy investors and bankers.

It was apparently in January 1972 that the Post, a leading "liberal" voice of the U.S. ruling class, decided to solve its profit crisis by extracting more work for less money from its employees. "The first order of business is to maximize profits from our existing operations," Post publisher and major stockholder Katherine Graham told a meeting of stock market analysts in 1972. "Management does not intend to overlook any reasonable means of improving a profit. We are doing it mainly by cutting costs. But some costs resist more stubbornly than others. The most frustrating kind are those imposed by archaic union practices that deprive the company of savings we ought to achieve from modern technology. This is a problem we are determined to resolve; we hope it can be solved in an amicable, constructive spirit. In any event, we fully intend to deal with it."

The course of action was clearly laid out—the salaries of union members would be cut and if that could not be done "amicably," it would be done by force.

In line with this policy, the Post hired a core of new executives, all with a common reputation for "getting tough" with the unions.

From 1971 to 1973 the company engaged in a number of probing actions, to test the strength and resolve of the unions and their leaders. The unions at the Post, particularly the craft unions, had a militant history of standing firm against the creeping cutbacks of the Post management.

In November 1973, when the Post attempted to fire a pressman for participating in a work slowdown, the union staged a sit-down strike inside the Post's plant to protest the firing. The action was successful and the company backed down.

In late 1974 the company provoked another skirmish. This time the Post unilaterally announced that 36 press operators would not be needed, as advertising linage had dropped.

The union refused to capitulate to this and the Post lost this round, too, when a judge ordered the paper to rehire

the men and submit the dispute to arbitration.

SCABS TRAINED

While all of these probing actions were proceeding, the Post was preparing its big weapon—a scab workforce.

John Prescott, one of the "get tough" Post managers, initiated the project in 1971. Dubbed "Project X," the Post began training scab workers who would be able to operate the presses and perform jobs done by other craft unions. The Post's own account of the strike (written by Robert G. Kaiser, himself a scab during the strike and the voice of management in the pages of the paper) indicated that the newspaper had adopted the scab preparation policy in late 1971, four years before the strike.

The weapon was not operational until late last year, however. The Post had begun sending selected nonunion employees to a "facility" in Oklahoma City, the Southern Production Program Inc.—a professional scab training school. They also set up their own "scab graduate course" in a nearby Virginia plant. After three years of training, "Project X" was ready.

The Post's decision to increase profits by cutting labor costs—even if it meant breaking a union—was not at all unique in the publishing industry. Beginning in the middle 1960s the publishers of many big city dailies undertook an offensive against the craft unions. The press operators' union suffered the greatest losses. In bitter confrontations in several cities—Los Angeles, Portland, New Haven, Dallas, Kansas City and Miami, the press operators were ousted by scabs. In Kansas City, the management of the Star stationed armed guards in its pressroom and then fired one person for allegedly slowing down. The union members walked off the job and the company never let them back in.

It was against this background that the pressmen viewed the scab training preparations of the Post. Indeed, about a third of the press operators at the Post had been among those ousted from other newspapers as a result of union-breaking.

When the pressmen's contract expired last Oct. 1, they walked off the job, after inflicting some damage on the Post's pressroom to insure that the scab workforce could not function. The damage was so light that the Post was able to repair the presses and begin using some of them within a week. All were repaired within a month and the scabs went to work.

The press operators' local put up a determined fight. Headed by James Dugan, a working pressman himself,

the union fought militantly in what it perceived from the beginning as a showdown for the union's right to exist. The union, however, did not have the full support of all the workers and unions at the Post. The Newspaper Guild unit at the Post—800 reporters, editors, clerks and advertising personnel—voted narrowly not to support the strike. An antiunion tendency in the unit seized on the issue of the "violence" done to the presses to deny support for the walkout.

The AFL-CIO consistently undermined the strike, and the pressmen particularly, throughout the battle. The Post reported Feb. 29, "The labor federation expressed its support for the pressmen throughout the strike, but well-placed sources said that these gestures were largely symbolic; the AFL-CIO leadership did not hold a high opinion of the pressmen or their strike."

The AFL-CIO bureaucrats refused to authorize a boycott of the newspaper or call on other unions to shut down other Post operations.

Even the national leadership of the Newspaper Guild wavered in the later days of the strike by refusing to discipline their scabbing members at the Post. The Guild leadership is bargaining with the Post scabs in an attempt to keep them from ousting the Guild from the Post shop.

And late last month, other craft unions began signing contracts and returning to work, leaving the pressmen isolated. Some 36 union pressmen also went back, and a few arch-traitors said they would testify against other pressmen about the sabotage. The immediate effect of the strike was evident in the new contracts. Post executive Mark J. Meagher stated in an interview with the New York Times Feb. 29 that the Post would "save \$2 million in labor costs this year and more next." The press room crew is now reduced to 150 people—most being paid at rates half as much as the union members got. Meanwhile, it was reported that the press sabotage—billed as a "million dollar rampage" by the Post—actually cost \$269,000 to repair, all covered by insurance.

EFFECT SPREADS

The effect of the union busting was also felt in Baltimore where union press operators voted to accept a regressive contract largely out of fear that a similar expulsion would befall them. The union itself is somewhat weakened by its own craft tradition. The pressmen's unit at the Post was for many years all white and all male, and resistant to unity with other unions in the industry.

Some of the ousted Post pressmen have been able to find temporary jobs elsewhere, but most of the 200 are living on savings, or loans, or are selling their houses and cars. The specter of financial ruin and poverty is looming up over all of them. It was this factor that apparently caused the suicide of John Clauss, a 59-year-old striking pressman. Hounded by the prospect of not being able to support his family, he shot himself Feb. 7.

While the unions and the progressive forces in general suffered a setback at the Washington Post, the experience has served to make clear the true intentions of the publishing magnates and business in general as the economic crisis is being "solved." The Post union-busting offensive was a microcosm of the long-range impact of the recession—to "discipline" labor, and make it pay for reversing a declining profit trend.

Negotiations between various newspaper unions and publishers in New York, San Francisco and Atlanta are now beginning, and the results of the Washington Post strike loom in the background.



Some 2000 supporters of Washington Post strikers march around the paper's offices.

This article is reprinted from the Guardian.

Sarf interview...

continued from page 3

I asked the committee to read a number of unpublished manuscripts so it could see the extent of my work. "The Committee noted the existence of a large mass of material, which you had put on paper over the years." The Committee did not regard this work as evidence of intellectual activity of a scholarly kind. It is true they are not fully edited and are extensive drafts on a variety of topics.

The unpublished writings consist of four chapters on Nietzsche's mature thought, a large manuscript "The Crisis of Modernity", the topic of my original thesis, a manuscript on the psychological and philosophical roots of modern protest, several sections on Nietzsche's Basel period, and some first draft material on the philosophical impact of Schopenhauer on Nietzsche. I asked the Committee to have an independent evaluation of the scholarly worth and potential of this work. They refused. In short, I have done a great deal of work over the years, and have sought to clarify my intellectual orientations.

Daily: How would you defend yourself against the department's charge that you have not published?

Sarf: The lack of published scholarship does not necessarily indicate a lack of serious intellectual concerns and activity. I believe a scholar ought to publish only when he thinks his work is significant and not simply from pressures of professional advancement. Conditions prevail in the modern university which often force a person to publish before he (she) is ready. Important work must distill over time.

Daily: How does your lack of publication compare with other professors in the Department?

Sarf: Professor Waller, according to the Annual Reports, whose fields are political behavior and American government, published his first article in 1974: "Some Measures of Co-Existence, Israel's Goal", after seven years as an Assistant Professor. He has published little else. Professor John Schingler has been at McGill nine years and has published nothing in political theory, his major field of interest. He did write a book some years ago with two others that I understand is used in high school and college freshman courses. Professor Noble's first publication came after seven years of service. It was an article. His only other publications consist of short papers presented to scholarly conferences. None of my above colleagues, including Professor Noumoff, but with the exception of Professor Shingler, has published a book. Both Professors Noble and Waller did not publish a single thing until seven years of service was completed and not much thereafter. My record doesn't look so bad when considered from that perspective. The Committee told me that the

"total absence of published scholarship" was "virtually unprecedented". Did the Committee suddenly become virtuous over the past few years?

Daily: Since you joined the Department in 1970 you have not presented any papers at learned societies' meetings, according to the Department, nor at any of McGill's seminars. How do you react to this charge?

Sarf: I gave two papers at the Montreal Conference for Social and Political Thought (MCSPT) on Lenin in 1971. Recently I gave a paper on Schopenhauer and Nietzsche to the same group, and it was by all accounts well received. I am writing a paper on "Nietzsche and the Tradition of Political Theory" for the Canadian Political Science Association (CPSA) in June. Several invitations have been extended to me by Montreal universities to give public lectures.

When I returned from sabbatical leave I was asked by the Chairman to give a Departmental seminar. I agreed. Shortly thereafter my non-renewal was decided. I told the Chairman to set a date for the seminar. No further word was communicated to me about it. My failure to give a departmental seminar was then cited as "evidence" of lack of scholarly activity in my non-renewal letter.

Daily: The Department has claimed that your teaching record, including the graduate level, has been "spotty." How do you respond to this?

Sarf: It's unclear how the Committee defines teaching performance. The questionnaires for my courses place me among the best teachers in the Department. And many Political Science Graduate students, some no longer in the Montreal area, have written letters testifying to my stimulating aid to their intellectual growth.

If teaching performance includes the quality of supervisory work for graduate degrees, then mere numbers cannot indicate performance. I have supervised only one Master's degree to completion, but several others are being written.

Daily: How does your supervisory record compare to that of your colleagues?

Sarf: I simply don't have all the facts. For example, I don't know how many Master's degrees have been completed under Professor Taylor's supervision, but I do know that no PhD theses have been awarded under his direction.

Also, supervision of graduate students includes more than simply obtaining the degree. The amount of time spent in conversation on the quality of intellectual impact in the Department cannot be measured by simple numbers.

Daily: The Department has claimed you have been lax in administrative duties. How would you respond to this?

Sarf: I served on the Graduate Admissions Committee and made myself available to fulfill the expected administrative responsibilities. The Department never took advantage of my willingness to serve. I have also introduced new courses in

political theory and completely redesigned the undergraduate program in my field. I have contributed to the organization of the MCSPT.

Daily: Do you think the Department does not recognize your contributions and that you have actually fallen short of expectations?

Sarf: It was stated to me that "taken as a whole, the overall contribution to the business of the Department fell short of expectations and of the standards which the Department was trying to maintain." My previous discussion has shown that the standards of the Department are unclear as a whole. Nor can I remember any discussions of expected duties. Perhaps the problem is that I have never thought of education as a "business."

Daily: Why has the Department not publicized the reasons for your termination?

Sarf: No Department likes controversy over standards and the nature of the values that guide important decisions. Non-renewal is a serious matter; it involves the career of the scholar in question. It is clearly advantageous if calm and silence prevail.

Undoubtedly, the Department did not answer publicly because to do so would open up all sorts of issues that currently have a "settled" quality, and raises questions about the whole nature of power in the Department. The prejudicial communications to me by some of my colleagues, the ones discussed in my article, are the animating reasons for the non-renewal.

Daily: Could you discuss the status of your appeals in the Department and in the university?

Sarf: The Department turned down my first appeal made in December. I wrote another appeal in March proposing a moderate formula to work out our differences in a manner fair to us both. The last appeal cited some new facts relevant to my case. I proposed a "self-testing" formula to deal with the Department's question marks towards my performance. The idea was that if I met a series of "tests" within a specified time period I would attain a normal renewal. If the tests were not met I would agree to resign with no further ado. I believed this was fair given how other members of the Department have been treated, and for human reasons as well.

I submitted my last appeal on March 3 at 2 pm, including a request to meet the Committee to discuss our problems, and received an answer at 9 the next morning. A very rapid "no" to my request to meet with the Committee was forthcoming. I am preparing an appeal to the Dean's Committee even though I would rather meet with the Departmental Committee to discuss the situation in a rational manner. The Dean's Committee has the power to reverse the Department if it decides my case has merit. Unfortunately, I am pessimistic as to the outcome of the appeal (next Saturday) if the total situation of my non-renewal is not addressed. My article in the Daily, March 9, indicated the existence of "informal" reasons some colleagues had that motivated a negative decision. These will be articulated at the appeal. I have presented the facts of my case, as I see them, to the university community as a whole. I believe there is more

involved than formal contractual issues, dates, and the "upgrading" of standards.

Daily: What is your general conclusion about the nature of your case?

Sarf: My interpretation of the facts, the patterns of decision-making in the Department, and the statements colleagues have made indicate a definite "uneasiness" with my presence. The formal grounds on non-renewal cannot explain some of the fact of the case or the unwillingness of some of my colleagues to discuss mutual sets of problems in a truthful and fair manner. I have sought repeatedly, over the past few months to bring the issues of my case to my colleagues in an open fashion. There has only been a wall of silence and at times a bit of deception. The "reality" of ending my association with McGill pushed me to either forgo or voice my convictions.

May I conclude this interview by telling my colleagues that I hold no personal animosity towards them or the Department as a whole. What was said was not meant to be vindictive, but rather truthful. Somehow the virtues of truthfulness have been forgotten by many, and it is even sadder when that has occurred within institutions created to pursue the truth. The claims of prejudice put forth can hopefully lead to fruitful discussions among students and faculty to make the Department a better place to study, to share ideas, and to fulfill our obligations as educators. Finally, may I ask the vocal support of those colleagues and students who feel decisions of this nature concern them and the university as a whole.

around campus

UFW boycott escalates

The United Farm Workers' Union and its Montreal supporters resumed picketing of major supermarket chains two weeks ago in an intensified effort to pressure stores into participating in the international boycott of California grapes and iceberg lettuce.

During the summer of 1975, legislation was passed in the U.S. allowing farmworkers to hold secret ballot elections on private ranches to vote for the union to represent them in contract negotiations. This agreement marked a milestone in the struggle between the United Farm Workers and the Teamsters' Union for the right to represent the farmworkers. So far, workers have overwhelmingly elected to be represented by the UFW, led by Cesar Chavez.

However, as of February,

1976, the Agricultural Labour Relations Board (ALRB), which is the supervisory third party, ran out of funds. Without the supervision of the ALRB, no elections can be held, and no contracts will be signed.

The UFW is lobbying for more funds to be granted to the ALRB, while many corporate growers are attempting to block continuation of the elections. Two companies in particular, Sunsweet Prunes and Sunmaid Raisins, are spearheading the anti-UFW campaign. The UFW is now asking all supporters to boycott Sunsweet and Sunmaid products until the elections are able to continue.

In Montreal, Richelleu food stores are the first to co-operate with this new boycott and remove these products from their shelves. According to UFW organizer Martin Thau, negotiations are currently underway with IGA and Metro stores. Thau also claims that Steinberg's, the second largest chain in Montreal, has refused to co-operate, and that the Steinberg's head office sent letters to all store managers telling them not to co-operate or negotiate with UFW delegations. In the United States, 26 store chains representing 1,276 stores have complied with the new UFW boycott.

The UFW film (Fighting for Our Lives) will be shown at

McGill by the McGill for Farmworkers Committee on Tuesday, March 30. This film is currently a candidate for an Academy Award as the Best Documentary of 1975.

When it was first shown at McGill in December, more than 300 people marched through a blizzard to see it at a cost of five dollars a ticket. The March 30 showing is only 75 cents, with all proceeds going to the farmworkers.

The film documents the violent conditions under which the farmworkers in California struggled to establish themselves as a union. It also reveals the lifestyles of the workers and their families—their culture, their heritage, and their determination to rise out of poverty and establish justice for themselves through militant organization. The brutality of their lives may be shocking to some, but the film does offer insight into one of the largest peoples' movements in North America today.

The United Farm Workers are now recruiting summer volunteers and people interested in community organizing. Interested applicants should phone 525-3936. Also the UFW invites all to participate on weekly picket lines to support the boycott.

—Jennifer Pader

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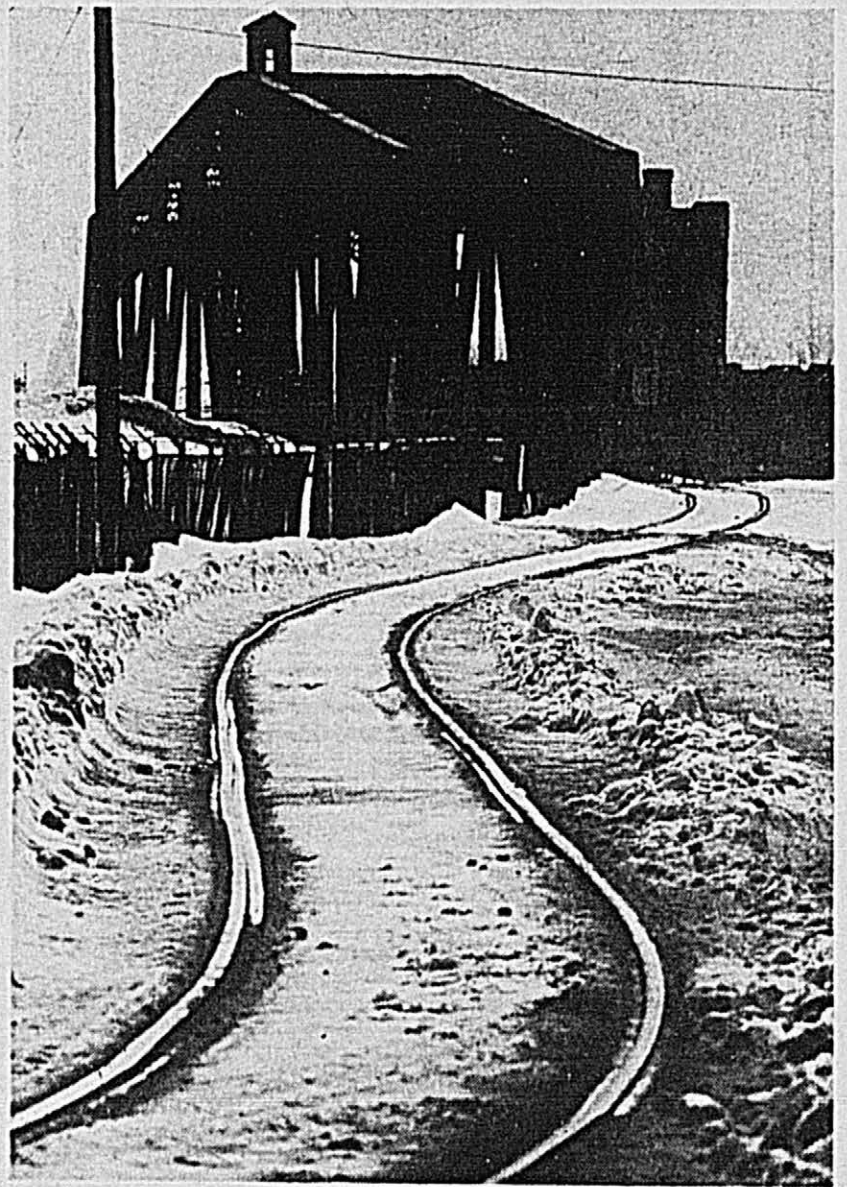
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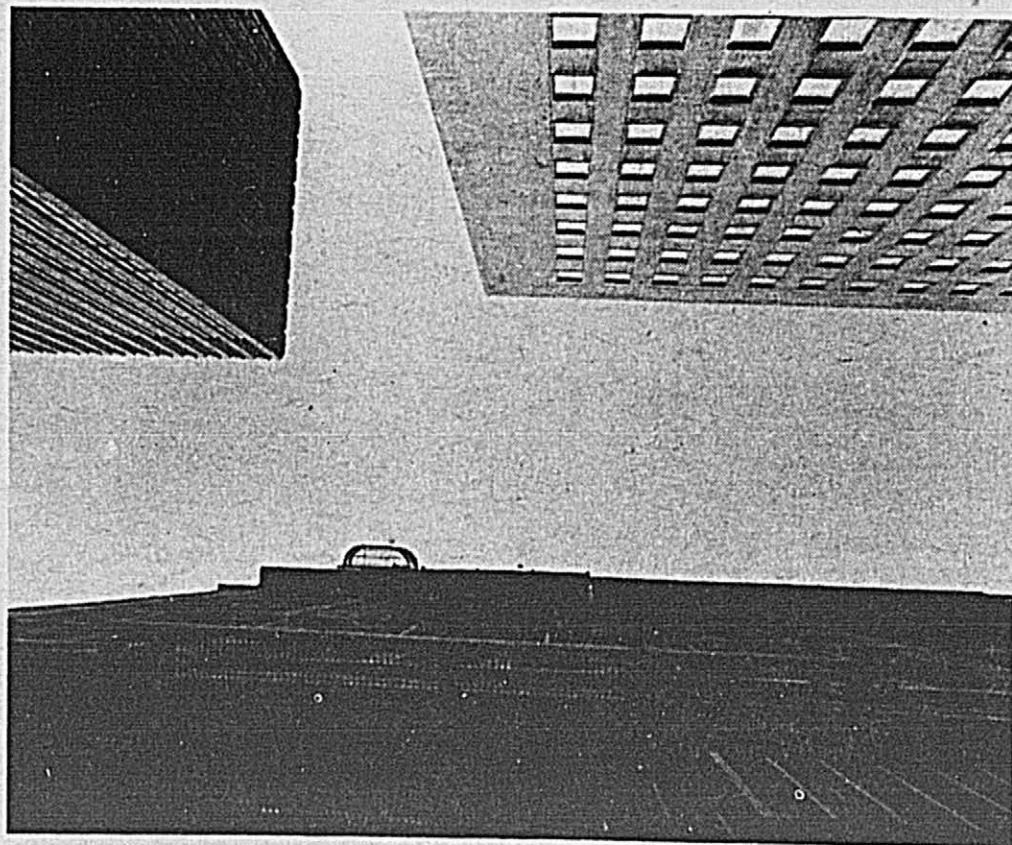
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Stephen Braginetz



76 in '76

From the Americans on the Daily to the rest of the staff, the McGill Community and The Georgian: We did it!

76 in '76.

New School...

continued from page 4

and teachers. This is a required part of the curriculum because the bands provide the human interaction which is the basis of the "New School", she said.

Bands begin with the need for inclusion; then once a group is formed, a struggle for power results, but towards the end of the semester the band is filled with affection for its members, Nemiroff said. This cycle is repeated each semester with the formation of new bands.

"Cooperation is the key to success in the 'New School'," said Nemiroff. Students are responsible for planning their own academic course of study and having it approved by a curriculum council, she said. Contracts are drawn up where

students decide how much credit they deserve for the work they plan to complete.

The "New School" curriculum is strictly an arts program, Nemiroff said, including creative art, language and literature. Community resources are used whenever possible and all directions of study are encouraged, she added, and each student has a personal objective and decides how to go about completing it.

A major requirement of the "New School" is the "self-study" plan. According to Nemiroff, "each student must address themselves to some issues in their life and hopefully the self-study program will help them to do this." She stated that personal examination takes place through individual conferences and group discussions.

A student at the "New School" compared his experience there with Vanier College by saying, "At Vanier College it was a very cold atmosphere; I could faint in the hall and nobody would notice. But at the 'New School' I was someone, I could change the community. People get angry and then they get answers. Now I'm more comfortable outside of the school in the community. I'm learning how to deal with people."



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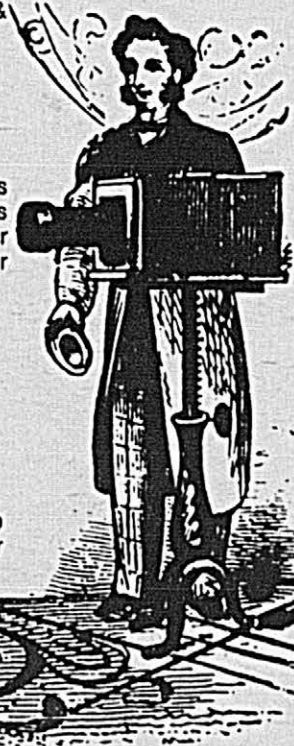


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- Oct. 19: McGill Rugby team wins annual McGill-Harvard game 13-12 at Harvard
- Nov. 8: Super Squaw field hockey team makes it to Nationals in Vancouver but places 4th in tournament.
- Feb. 22: McGill takes QUAA curling championship, winning all 5 games played
- Feb. 27: Redmen Basketball team reaches QUAA finals but loses to Concordia Stingers 84-79
- Mar. 10: Super Squaws win Montreal Women's Hockey League Championship sweeping a best 2 or 3 final series against Concordia 5-4 and 3-2

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Faculty of Music Concerts at 555 Sherbrooke W.:

March 26: McGill Symphony Orchestra

April 2: Schubert: Die Winterreise

April 3 and 4: JAZZ ALIVE — Festival of Montreal Jazz, noon to midnight

April 7: McGill Wind Ensemble

April 11: McGill Concert Choir, McGill Symphony Orchestra:
St. John's Passion by Bach.

April 7: Debating Union presents Karl Hess at 8 p.m.



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daily sports

Michel Zelnick
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 Fern M. Hornpuckle
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 Monty Zu
 Gord Oliver
 Chris Smith
 Lamar B. Hornpuckle
 Gerry Debrule
 Carol Moralejo
 Matte
 Roget
 Alasdair Burton
 Keir Cutler
 Susan Chopp
 Peterson T. Riley

McGill and the Olympics

Bob Kasting

"I try to do my best myself"

by Sherwin Wong

When all of us were very young sprouts, we had all kinds of activities to engage ourselves in. For some girls, it was joining the girl scouts and for the boys, it was stamp-collecting or boy scouts.

And for Bob Kasting, it was swimming.

He started at the age of nine and since then, he has made a name for himself since joining Canada's national swim team in 1966. His swimming credentials are long and impressive.

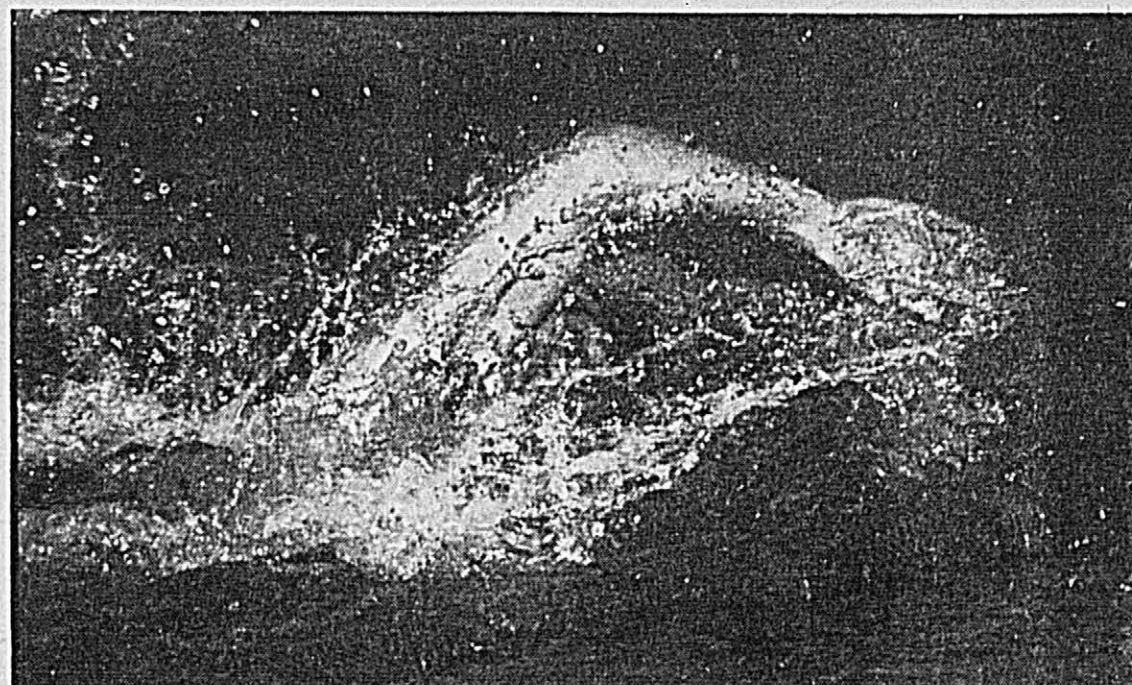
At the British Commonwealth Games in 1970, Bob won a gold medal in a relay. In 1972, as captain of the Canadian Olympic swim team at the Olympic Games in Munich, West Germany, Bob helped Canada grab a bronze medal in the 400 Medley Relay—one of five medals that Canada won at Munich. While competing in the CIAU National Championships last year in Thunder Bay,

Ontario, Kasting captured and broke the record for the 100 yard butterfly by turning in a time of 51.2 seconds (old record 51.6). He went on to take two more events—the 50 and 100 yd. freestyle events. Kasting holds the Canadian record for the 100 meter Freestyle with a time of 53.5 sec. (old record 53.8).

Because of his immense success in the water, Kasting was named the 1974-75 Forbes Trophy winner as the "male bringing the greatest recognition to McGill through athletics."

Out of the water, Kasting also has four stars next to his name. He is known as both a keen competitor and a gentleman. He is highly thought of by athletes and coaches alike. Everything about this man is positive, to say the least.

Kasting is twenty-five years old and is in his second year of law here, at McGill. He was



born in Ottawa, Ontario but was raised in Lethbridge, Alberta. Between 1968 and 1972, Kasting studied at Yale University in New Haven, Conn. and of course swam at the same time. After graduating in 1972, he resided in Sweden for two years and last year, he came to McGill. A well-travelled man, indeed.

Now it is Olympic year '76 and Kasting is preparing for the National Swim Team trials, which will be held in June. If he places in any of the top three

positions, he will swim in the Summer Olympic Games but anything below the position of third, it's curtains.

Flexible Bob

Kasting is one of those athletes who trains on his own and studies at the same time. If you happen to peek into the Currie Pool between the hours of 4:30 and 6:00, chances are you'll find Kasting swimming and swimming and swimming. He spends a total of approximately ten hours a week in the water compared to the full-time

national swimmer who practices 12 times a week at two hours each for total of 24 hours.

"Why do you swim and not do something else?" Kasting was asked.

"I swim because I enjoy it," he replied. "It's a good means to relax and a way to balance with hard studying which is what you do when you're in law school. Also, it's a way to keep in contact with old friends where the only meeting point is around the swimming pool—

continued on page 68

Howard Stupp

"...best wrestler it is possible for me to be"

by Keir Cutler

As the Olympic Games will be held in Montreal this July, thousands of athletes are now training countless painful hours to earn the right to compete here this summer. Twenty-year-old Howard Stupp is one of those athletes.

Stupp is a Greco-Roman wrestler and for the last year he has been practicing upwards of five hours a day, six days a week for the honour of representing Canada at the Games. In the next four months, he will have to give up everything for wrestling. He has already dropped his last course at McGill, delaying his electrical engineering, so he can devote his full attention to his sport. And now his concentration must become so intense that everything he does is either in mental or physical preparation for this summer.

Best possible

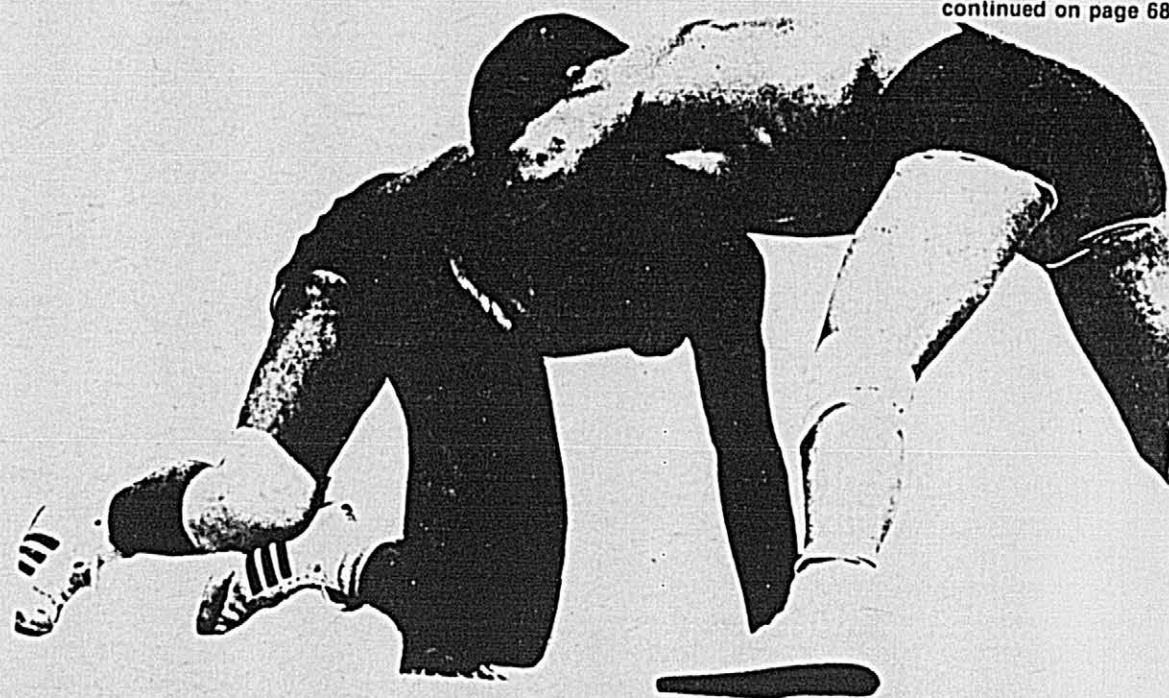
"My goal in wrestling is not to win at all costs, but to be the best wrestler it is possible for me to be. If I do make it to the Olympics, I just want to know when I step on the mat that I have prepared as hard as I could. And if I win, great! But

even if I lose, I'll have no regrets."

Regardless of how Stupp does this summer, wrestling has already done great things for him. He has been able to travel all over the world, meet people and most of all get a deep inner confidence that comes only from throwing yourself 100% into something.

The greatest memory the 145-pound Chomedey High graduate has attained from wrestling happened last year at the Pan-American Games in Mexico City. Stupp had made it to the finals and was one of only two Canadians to walk away with a gold medal. But his opponent was the home-town boy, a Mexican. Being well ahead on points for the overall tournament, all Stupp had to do to win it all was keep from being pinned or from fouling out with three violations.

"The match was going well. With just a couple of minutes left, I could see he wasn't going to pin me. But then the referee calls a foul on me for an illegal move, something I'm sure I didn't do. And then, thirty seconds later he calls a second foul for passivity. Just one



more foul and I'd be out. I realized right then they were trying to steal my gold medal away from me. So with a minute and thirty seconds left I just went wild. There was no way I was going to train that hard and be cheated.

"I wrestled harder than I had ever wrestled in my life. And when the final buzzer went, I looked over and saw the entire team jumping in the air and my coach rushing towards me. I realized what I had done. My knees buckled and I collapsed."

Spine-chilling

Receiving the gold medal was an equally exciting moment. "I'm no more patriotic than the next guy. But when you get

up on a podium and someone puts a gold medal around your neck, and you hear the national anthem while they raise the Canadian flag, I'll tell you, shivers just run up and down your spine."

Wrestling has been such a large part of Stupp's life that it really irks him to see so many students who have no other activities outside studying. "I see so many people at McGill just sitting around in the union, talking about exams, and never getting out and really doing anything. They never make a challenge for themselves and then they wonder why they get no enjoyment out of what they

do. The only real satisfaction in this world comes from knowing you have given every ounce of effort towards a goal, not from just sitting around wondering what's the easiest road to take."

Stupp is now on his way to Europe for forty-five days of training before he returns to Montreal for his final push toward the Games. It's hard to say just how well Stupp could do if he does make the Olympic team but no matter what the outcome, we can all learn a great deal from his dedication and burning desire. Whether he wins or not, he'll always be a winner.

McGill prepares to host Olympics

by Ian Wong

Users of the campus' athletic facilities can expect to be put out as of May 8 this year as McGill will hand over part of its premises for the upcoming Summer Olympics.

With all the plans essentially finalized, the Comité Organisateur des Jeux Olympiques (COJO) will be taking over the Currie Gym, Molson Stadium, Forbes Field, and most of the residences for a greater part of the summer.

The Currie Gym will see its first floor offices used for teams' headquarters while the gyms themselves are slated for practice basketball courts. Also the locker rooms are to be subdivided to accommodate the various teams. Other parts of the building however, such as the Faculty of Physical Education, will not be affected.

The coming of the Olympics has already shown its effect on Molson Stadium with the installation of an artificial surface on the field. The new turf, which is to be used for the field hockey event this summer, comes at no cost to McGill.

The artificial track, whose installation was delayed last year due to bad weather conditions, will be in by the end of May. The new track was necessitated by the unfeasibility of having the artificial field next to a cinder track. The costs of the replacement for the latter will be shared by McGill, COJO, and other interested groups.

General repairs to the stadium's 10,000 seats and to the fieldhouse will also be effected while more fences will be set up for the everpresent reasons of security.

"Since the Alouettes left," said McGill Athletics Director Harry Griffiths in reference to the stadium, "we've been hurt from a maintenance standpoint. With COJO, we will be able to get it up into shape."

Griffiths also pointed out the benefits which would accrue from the existence of the artificial surface. He noted that often playoffs for intramural events were consistently postponed due to wet grounds, something that will be avoided with the new field.

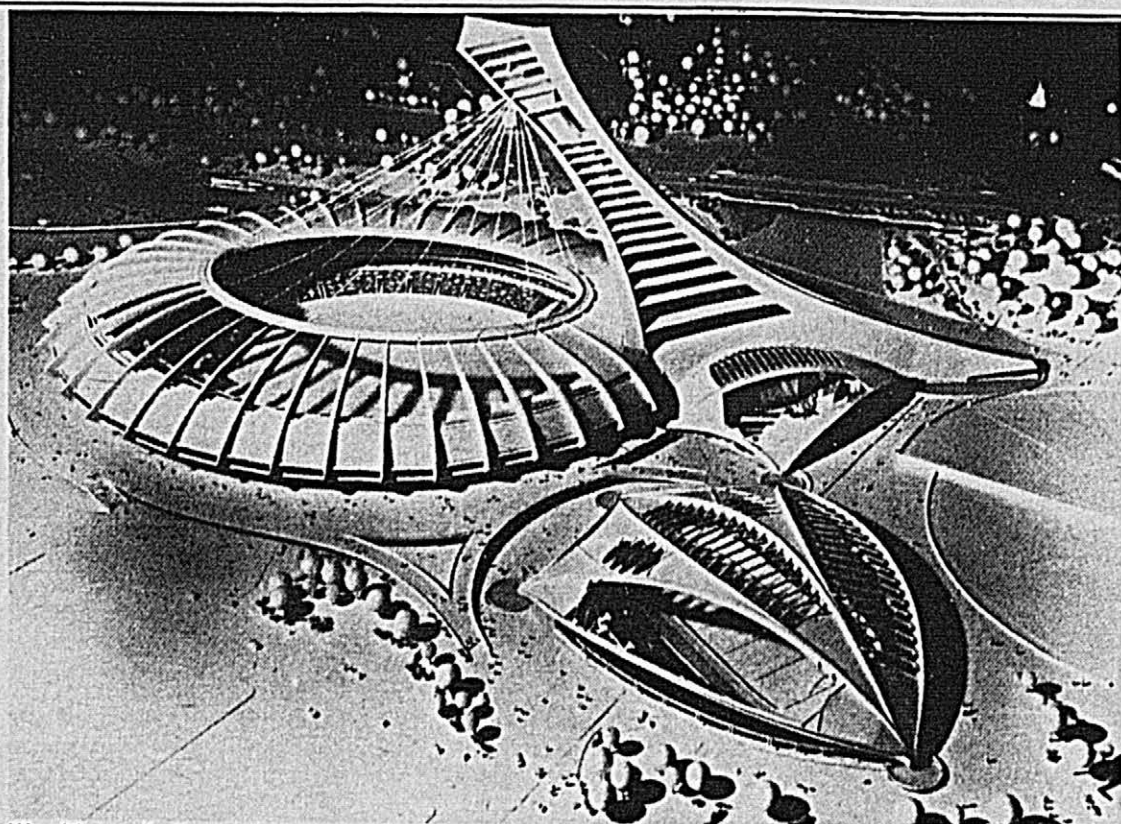
Further improvements to the facilities are expected with the resodding of Forbes Field which will be used as practice grounds for field hockey.

The upper residences will also be used by COJO this summer as the official press building. Though constituting only a part of the total network of accommodations for the press, the present co-ed residences—Douglas, Melson, McConnell and Gardner Halls—will turn over 200 rooms over during the three-week period about the time of the Olympics.

Projections for summer

school use of the residences have been made and provisions will be made to accommodate these at the Royal Victoria College. Otherwise, the residences foresee taking in their usual load of summer business of other activities and events other than the Olympic press.

All of the facilities concerned are expected to be handed back to McGill by COJO by at least August 21. Although it will be an inconvenience for many students, they seem to be outweighed by the future benefits. As it was put by Harry Griffiths, "For the small sacrifice that the students are paying, there will be improved facilities."



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Kasting...

continued from page 66

people who otherwise I have nothing in common with."

The inevitable question was raised regarding the treatment of the Canadian Olympic athlete by the Federal government. Kasting contends that he personally is being treated fairly.

"Last year, there was a big storm about how athletes were starving which was a bit exaggerated, to some extent," said Kasting. "But in some ways it was a legitimate beef if you weren't going to school and just training without any financial support."

"This year, they've been excellent, at least speaking for myself. I've been getting money from both the Federal government and the Canadian Olympic Association; so they're insuring that I won't go into debt this year. I receive something like \$2,000 to \$3,000 which covers my school expenses. For all you worried taxpayers, I'm not going to make any profit. So don't worry. I'm not living high off the hog."

For Kasting, the process of asking for money is quite simple. He writes a confidential statement stating what his legitimate expenses are and they review it. If they feel that he is justified in what he's spending, then they'll under-

write the costs. As a result, Kasting's expenses are covered.

Health problem

Although Kasting's financial problems seem to be taken care of by the government, he must face other issues. Such as his health.

"It's a problem that most athletes have in a cold country like Canada," related Kasting. "You get sick much easier."

"Ever since I got to Montreal, I've had incredible problems with my lungs. I get bronchitis and pneumonia. I attribute it to the cold weather, air pollution, and the fact that I'm wet while getting out of the pool into the cold weather, which only exaggerates the problem."

His health problem is nothing compared to the enigma that surrounds the Montreal Olympics. For Bob Kasting, it's an unfortunate but typical situation.

"Inevitably when there's something big and as all-embracing as the Olympics, there are going to be people who will exploit it," states Kasting. "Whether they are politicians, people who are peddling a product because it has five rings on it, or administrative officials getting a salary, there are a lot of Olympic exploiters. They're exploiting the Olympics for their own benefit."

He sees the day that the

Olympics might be finished simply because it is being exploited to death by everybody. He is confident that the 1980 Moscow Olympics will be different because as Kasting sees it, "I don't think they'll make the Olympics a commercial spectacle. They (the Soviets) won't make it a three-ring circus like the way Montreal is probably going to be." Amen.

Outspoken individual

His statements seem to indicate that he is an outspoken individual, an individual who is impervious to repercussions from his superiors. He says what he believes. Naturally, he believes in the Olympic ideal that could be worded as: "It's not whether you win or lose, but how you play the game."

"To me," says Bob, "I don't compete with anyone else, specifically. I try to do my best myself. That is the essence of competition."

"Despite rain, sleet, shine, snow, broken foot, cold, you must perform as well as you can."

Chances are come July, Kasting will be in the Olympics. Whether he will win a medal is another question. But one thing is for sure, Kasting will do everything in his power to show the world what kind of a competitor he is. They'll remember his name for a long time.

daily sports



Ice-divers go down

by Alasdair Burton

On Sunday, March 14th, a party of 13, in several cars, made their separate ways down across the U.S. border for the McGill University Sub-Aqua Club's (MUSAC) first club dive. Between 10 and 11 am, all gathered at the motel on the mainland shore of Valcour Sound in Lake Champlain where two rooms had been reserved for the divers' use (one for male divers, and one for female divers).

The first to arrive were the divemaster, Derek Grout, and two of the divers. After preparing the two rooms, these three started to cut the hole in the ice which they had established to be about 12 inches thick.

At 10:30, the main body of six, comprising two more divers, and four helpers, arrived to find the six-by-six foot block of ice about one-third cut from the surrounding ice which stretched from Valcour Island to the mainland shore, a distance of nearly three-quarters of a mile. With the additional help, the rest of the separating cuts were soon made and the square block floated freely.

Brief respite

This done, and the rest of the necessary equipment being already prepared and on the ice, all went back to the motel room for the briefing, during which Derek told the seven divers, four rope-tenders, and three helpers their respective tasks and responsibilities. The order of diving was settled, the safety

precautions detailed, and the rope signals revised.

The first pair of divers went into the water with not too many plaintive cries about the water temperature. There was a brief delay, however, when one found himself too lightly weighted to go under the ice. While another weight was brought, his buddy waited in the water, sitting on the block of ice which had been pushed under and to one side of the hole. When they finally dived, they stayed under for the full twenty minutes which has been agreed upon as a limit to the dive.

On coming out of the water, they explained the conditions under the ice and what they had been doing. This included: trying to walk upside-down on the underside of the ice; practising buddy-breathing; and examining the underside of the ice. (Failure, success, and interesting, respectively). They reported that the bottom was a mud or silt which stirred up easily and that the visibility ranged from about three inches on the bottom to nearly six feet just under the ice; the maximum depth found was 15 feet; and there was little actually to see, though there were occasional freshwater mussels, some plants, and debris.

Twice diver

After a short wait while their security divers readied themselves, the second pair went in, and after an equally short time they reappeared, each saying

they found the water uncomfortably cold. The third pair used the full time without problems, and then one of the first two divers went in with the seventh and last diver.

This last pair, after seven minutes under the ice, reappeared with the seventh diver carrying his tank under one arm because his harness's right shoulder strap had come undone. A couple of minutes later they went down again for a further 13 minutes.

The tenders and helpers then closed the hole and marked it to prevent any snowmobile owner from getting that sinking feeling. All other removable traces were also cleared away.

The seven divers agreed that the dives had been most enjoyable. For the one who had dived twice, this had been his debut in Canadian diving even if it did take place in U.S. waters. (He was using Canadian air, anyway).

This ice-dive has started MUSAC's open-water activities ideally and it augurs well for the summer.

Back home

Regular readers of this column (thanks Gord, Don, and Greg) will recall that MUSAC has the use of the Currie pool on Mondays from 8:30 to 9:30. Well, last week it had to be switched to Tuesday, and this week it had to be switched to—you've guessed it—Tuesday, but reliable sources say that next Monday, we will be in the pool. Remember that Octo-

push provides a painless way to keep in or get back into shape without conscious effort. There are few better ways of getting regular exercise.

In conclusion, MUSAC has now been well and truly christened as an active diving group and all members are looking forward to the summer's open-

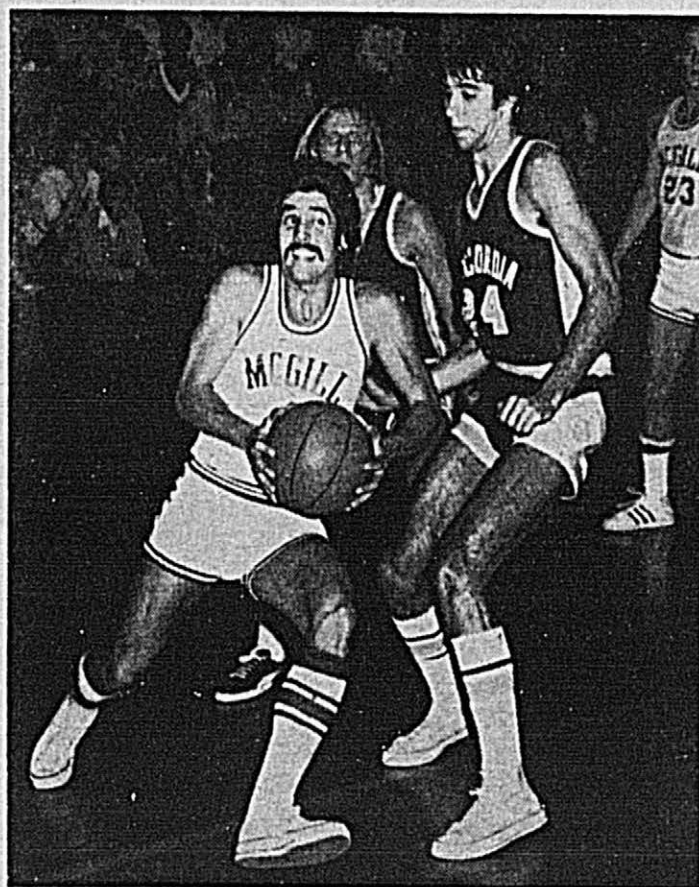
water activities.

Anyone who has not been in contact with the club at all, who is interested in SCUBA, and who wishes to go diving with MUSAC should contact Alasdair at 285-9082 (ask for room 417) or Gordon at 336-6506.





McGill Redmen Basketball Team 1975-76.



Photos by Harold Rosenberg



Basketball review

by Ian Wong

With the echoes of the pre-season optimism long gone and glimpses of the ones which wouldn't go in now forgotten, it's that time of year again to take stock of the Redmen basketball team.

Thought to have been the season when it would all happen, it was the Redmen's destiny to perform in the shadows of the front-running Concordia Stingers. There were the inevitable times when it was close and it was believed victory was within reach, but as the proverb goes, evidently not close enough.

But did it really matter? The fans came out in force when the big games were on the line. It would have to be said that all were not totally disappointed and in fact, were exposed to some of the most exciting basketball that McGill fans have ever seen in recent memory.

However, nor was the team beyond reproach. By self-admission, amidst a series of league games, the exhibition matches suffered as being off-nights. The significance of these though can only be judged by those who came to watch.

In another vein, as Coach Butch Staples pensively com-

mented, "It was a season when some experienced ball players passed on some of their skills to other ball players who were from a different background. I think that will benefit our (basketball) program for future years."

Staples added that one of the biggest challenges of coaching was having to deal with personalities. "When you're coaching a team of 12 individuals, they have to really be able to see their position on the team... Players now aren't inclined to accept (their roles by) instinct, but they will accept reason. I agree though that reason is a sounder way of doing things."

What then are the team's prospects?

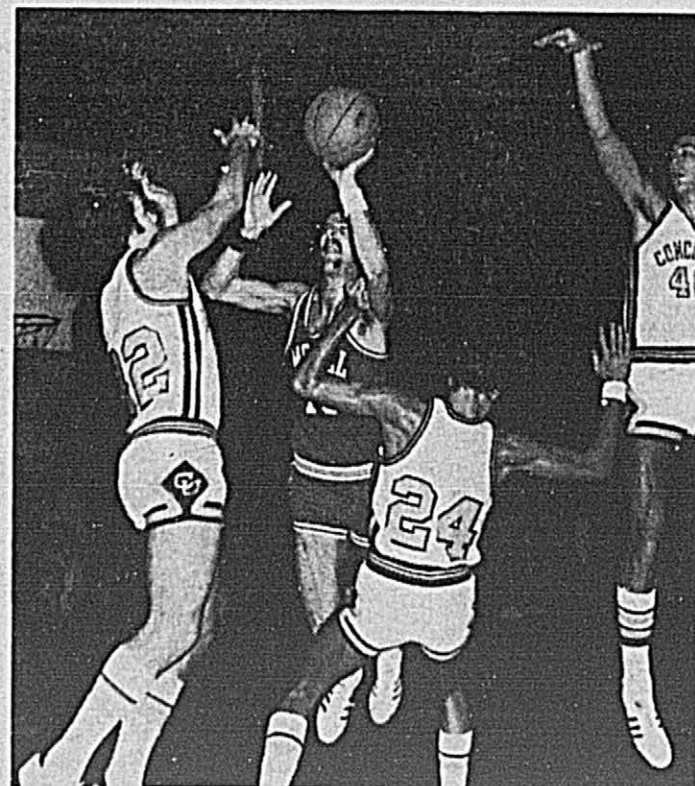
Next year's edition of the Redmen will be denied having some key personnel return. This year's leading scorer and MVP Larry Gibson, team captain Paul Legare, and last season's MVP Cliff Bochner, all have run out of eligibility.

On the other side of the ledger, some returning players will have something to prove to others next season, which they couldn't do this year. Furthermore, as it was put by the coach, "We expect to be a little bigger."

Well, we'll only know soon enough.

TEAM STATISTICS [LEAGUE PLAY]

	GP	FG%	FT%	Pts	Pts G	Reb
BRISSETT	13	.396	.667	92	7.1	50
O'NEILL	3	.222	-	4	1.3	1
MORIN	8	.410	.770	44	5.5	25
BOCHNER	14	.494	.667	100	7.1	41
McMILLAN	14	.463	.500	123	8.8	75
GALLOGLY	16	.526	.827	305	19.1	213
LEGARE	16	.433	.684	187	11.7	66
GIBSON	10	.496	.778	310	31.0	64
OSTROFF	16	.439	.415	139	8.7	175
WAY	15	.441	.625	87	5.8	43
KASSIE	16	.451	.625	69	4.3	25
CURRAN	3	.381	1.000	18	6	8
TEAM		.462	.706	1478	92.4	786



McGill's martial arts men

by Sherwin Wong

The instructors of the various martial arts (Aikido, Karate) at McGill, all seem to have one thing in common—youth. Wayne Donovan of Shorinjiryu Karate is 26 years old; Patrice Grisard, 29; and Jean Moreau of Shotokan Karate is 30 years of age.

However, the honour of "grand-dad" among the group of sensei (instructors) must belong to Fred Okimura, Judo instructor par excellence.

Okimura, a seventh-dan black belt, is 59 years old, has traces of white hair on his scalp and a wrinkled face. But despite his age, he still moves like a young cat on the prowl. He has quickness to go along with his four decades of Judo experience.

Okimura sensei was born in Vancouver, B.C. in 1917. Here, the Pacific coast was a hotbed training ground for the martial arts—as New York City is the source for basketball talent—because many Japanese-Canadians were living there.

Almost snuffed

But World War II erupted and Canada was at war. The Canadian government decided to evacuate all Japanese-Canadians to east of the B.C. coast. They were placed in so-called "relocation centres," and here they were not allowed to practice any martial arts. Judo

and all the other arts seemed to have been snuffed out for the time being.

When the war ended, Okimura and his colleagues felt compelled to move east of the Rockies because, according to Okimura, "we needed a place to sleep and jobs so we can eat." In 1946, Okimura found a job, as Judo instructor for the Montreal downtown YMCA on Drummond Street. Later on, he started to teach Judo at McGill.

Okimura says the aim of Judo is not to conquer your opponent but yourself.

"The doctrine of Judo," Okimura said, "is using one's physical and spiritual strength for maximum efficiency, for mutual benefit and progress. First, you conquer yourself and then you can overcome your adversaries. But the main thing is to develop oneself spiritually as well as physically. At the same time you learn how to defend yourself. This is the purpose of Judo."

Gentle way

The modern renaissance of the art began at the close of the 19th century. In 1882 Jigoro Kano, a master of Jujitsu, established a new school, known at its present site in Tokyo as the famed Kodokan Institute of Judo. Kano chose the name judo (gentle way) to distinguish his revitalized concepts from those of jujitsu,

which had fallen into disrepute. He refined the dangerous techniques which were reserved for practice in form only, thereby permitting the development of Judo as a competitive sport. Above all, the mental and spiritual aspects were to be considered more important than the physical dynamics of Judo.

Today, Master Kano's emphasis on spiritual discipline has indeed rubbed off for many Judo enthusiasts.

Says Janet Laks, a green belt judoka: "The whole thing is spiritual. It's an individual type of spiritualness. You see the Japanese get very involved with the meaning behind Judo; why they practice Judo a certain way. For us, the lower belts, we don't get that feeling unless we go to Japan and experience it for ourselves."

The art includes studies in the principles of broken balance, movement, leverage, utilization of weight and effort of one's opponent in executing techniques and mental attitude.

Throws and tricks

There are five stages of instruction in this martial art, each containing eight throws. For every throw and trick there is a counter-throw and counter-trick involving principles of movement.

When meeting an opponent,



Judo instructor Fred Okimura throws green belt Barb Funnell to the ground while Janet Laks looks on.

the judoka tempts his adversary to lunge forward, making him easy to throw. The defender must defend himself before he takes any offensive action. The attacker's power or size is unimportant as one employs the effort of his opponent to defeat him. The judoka learns how and when to carry out the technique. This action is not pre-planned but comes simply as a natural reaction to the movement of the opponent.

At McGill and other universities in the Montreal-area, attendance in the martial arts has dropped. Okimura offers his theory to this problem.

"Possibly there are other divergencies," said Okimura. "Young people do not want to put effort into something to learn something. They'd rather sit in front of a television set and get their entertainment or

education that way." Don't forget to blame it on a heavy academic workload, honorable sensei.

But no matter how many students there are learning Judo, Fred Okimura will always be there showing the students the "way" to better themselves, both physically and spiritually.

Postscript: This writer and the photographer, James Lor, would like to thank all the martial artists who helped us with their comments and observations. Thank you for your time and your contribution to this series. If there are any other groups (boxing, wrestling, fencing, etc.) out there, and who would like to share their knowledge of their particular sport for McGill, please do not hesitate to call the Daily Sports department for possible articles for next semester.



S. Sharpe



Brian Ward

McGill ski team closes season

by Roget

The concluding QUAA race of this year was a slalom at Mont Tremblant on February 29. It was a day of surprises as Mel Soicher of McGill won the men's event and Joanne Clifford did not win the women's.

Actually Joanne placed a close third behind Lynne Laplante and Sylvie Clouston of Laval. Marie Beland came in fourth; combined with ninth

from Cathy Walker and Carol Jeffries this enabled McGill women to finish the day second overall.

For the men, Mel Soicher put on his strongest performance of the year, finishing a second and a half in front of the field. George MacDonald of Laval was second and Daniel Labrecque of U. de M. came in third. Bernie Newman of McGill

skied well to finish twelfth. Walter Sokyryko of McGill also finished as only sixteen of the sixty eight starters made it down the badly rutted course. Top performance of the day, though goes to Soen Yap for his virtuoso driving performance on the way to the race.

Clifford top

So ended the QUAA season with McGill women the overall winners in their division and

McGill men finishing fourth. Individually Joanne Clifford was the top female racer of the season, with Carol Jeffries (seventh) and Marie Beland (eighth) also in the top ten on the season's results. Among the men, Phil Beauregarde was our top racer overall (seventh) with Soen Yap, Mel Soicher and Brian Ward also having good season records.

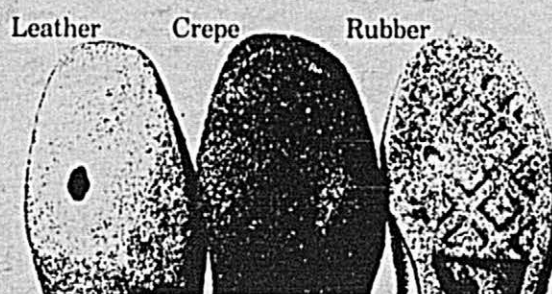
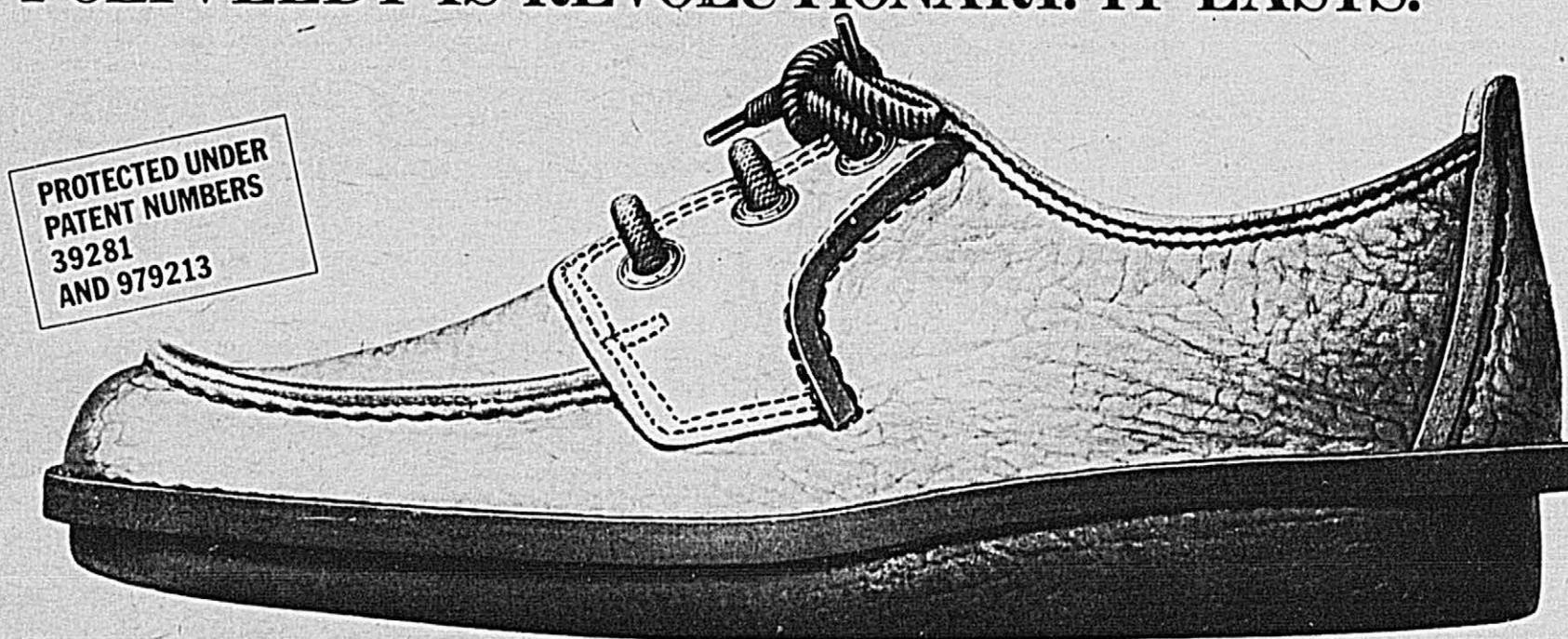
In postseason competition at the Can-Am university races at

Owl's Head, Joanne Clifford placed second overall, taking second in both the women's slalom and giant slalom for McGill's best placings.

It was a successful season for McGill and thanks go to all those who contributed to make it so. Special thanks must go to Brian Ward, Marie Beland and Tom Davis for their excellent organization. To them the whole team is indebted. So till next year, au revoir!

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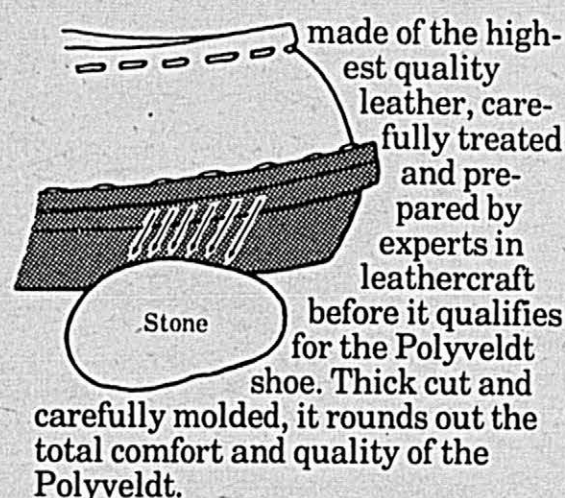
way your foot does. And it doesn't mark surfaces like so many other soles do.

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McGill Redmen Hockey Team 1975-76

Redmen hockey round-up

Daily Sports News Service

For the McGill Redmen hockey team, it has been a long, rough season. Another victim of McGill's take-it-or-leave-it attitude towards inter-collegiate sports, the squad fell well out of the running.

Yet the season began well for Redmen hockey enthusiasts. Then injuries to key personnel, including Ed Bruton and Jack Nolan, crushed McGill's hopes

of finishing in the playoffs.

Encouraging was the performance for rookies Mark Chodos, Jeff Taylor, Steve Brayne and Andy Fainer, who broke into the varsity team in fine fashion and should be returning to the squad next season.

The veterans leaving the team are Dave Brandt, who will complete his M.B.A., and Graham MacLachlan, who will

complete his B.Sc.

Coach Herb Madill hopes to see most of the other players returning, as well as a few recruits to give the squad some new spirit.

After all, McGill was the only hockey team in the Q.U.A.A. to take a point away from Concordia, by virtue of a 5-5 tie. A team that can at least tie the Stingers has got to have some class.

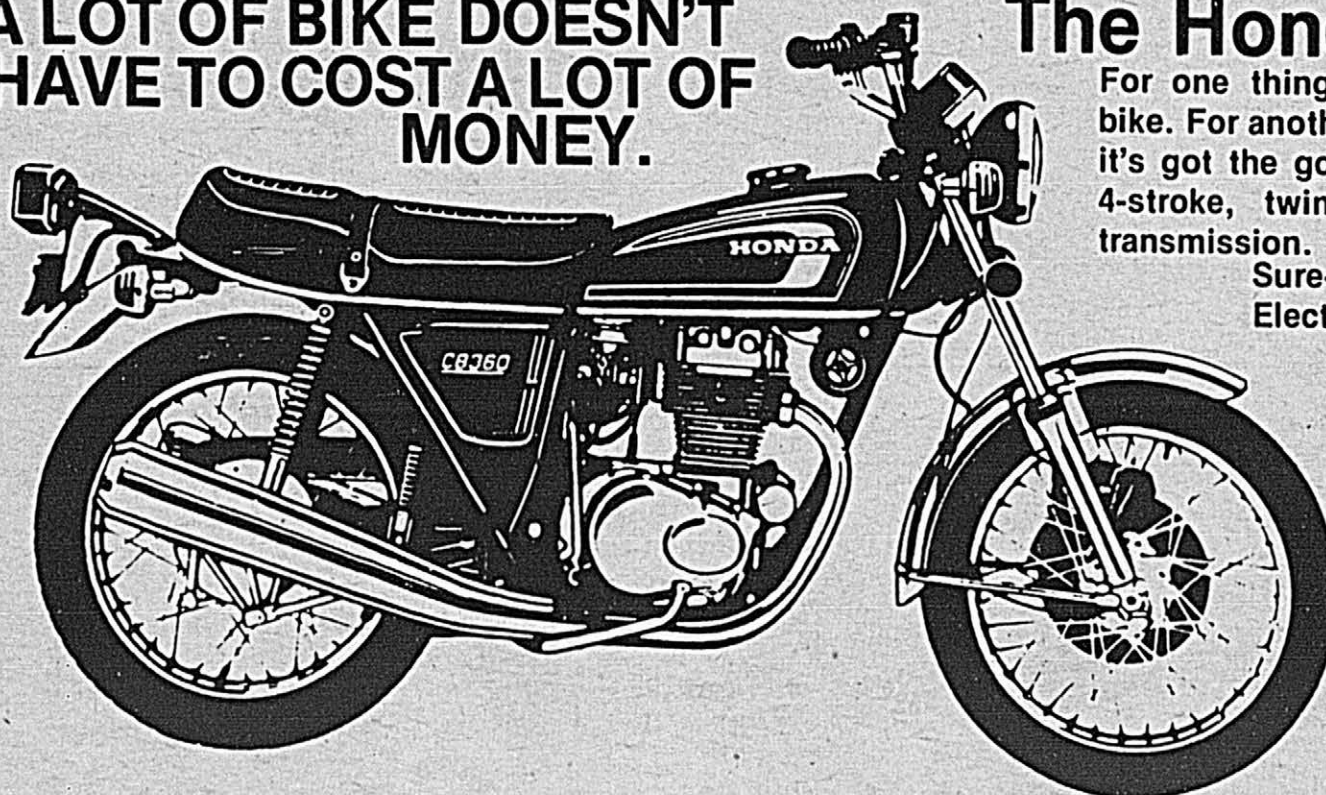


Redmen team captain Dave Brandt (above) tries to split the opposition defense. Defenseman Andy Fainer (below) applies the body to a Bishop's forward in midseason action.



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HONDA CITY

Redmen football review

Daily Sports News Service

The season began in Lennoxville, and what a way to launch a season. Obviously inspired, the old red 'n' white pummelled the hapless Bishop's Gaitsers 31-7.

In the next game a last-minute, desperation touchdown slipped the Concordia Stingers past McGill before an unbelieving throng at Molson Stadium. The loss, a difficult one to swallow when you considered how the Redmen manhandled Concordia, evened their record at one and one.

The following week saw the club travel to York University. This time it was our turn for some last-minute heroics, as freshman signal-caller Kevin Smith found his crafty old teammate Colin Boyle in the endzone on the last play of the game to pull the game out of the hat for McGill, 16-14.

The Ottawa Gee Gees marched into Molson Stadium on the next Saturday before a crowd of homecoming engineers. Although reputed to be the best team in the country, the Gee Gees carried on like a pack of immature prima-donnas, constantly taking cheap penalties while complaining to the referees afterwards.

The Redmen, led by Howie Warner (two interceptions) and Garry Kirchner (one ditto), consistently stymied the Ottawa offense with a hardnose team effort on defense. The offense, on the other hand, had their problems as quarterback Kevin Smith had trouble figuring out the tough and experienced Ottawa defense. Offensive highlights for McGill were Colin Boyle's touchdown reception early in the game to keep the score close and halfback Tom Barbeau's spectacular 45-yard touchdown from a screen pass by Smith with a minute left.

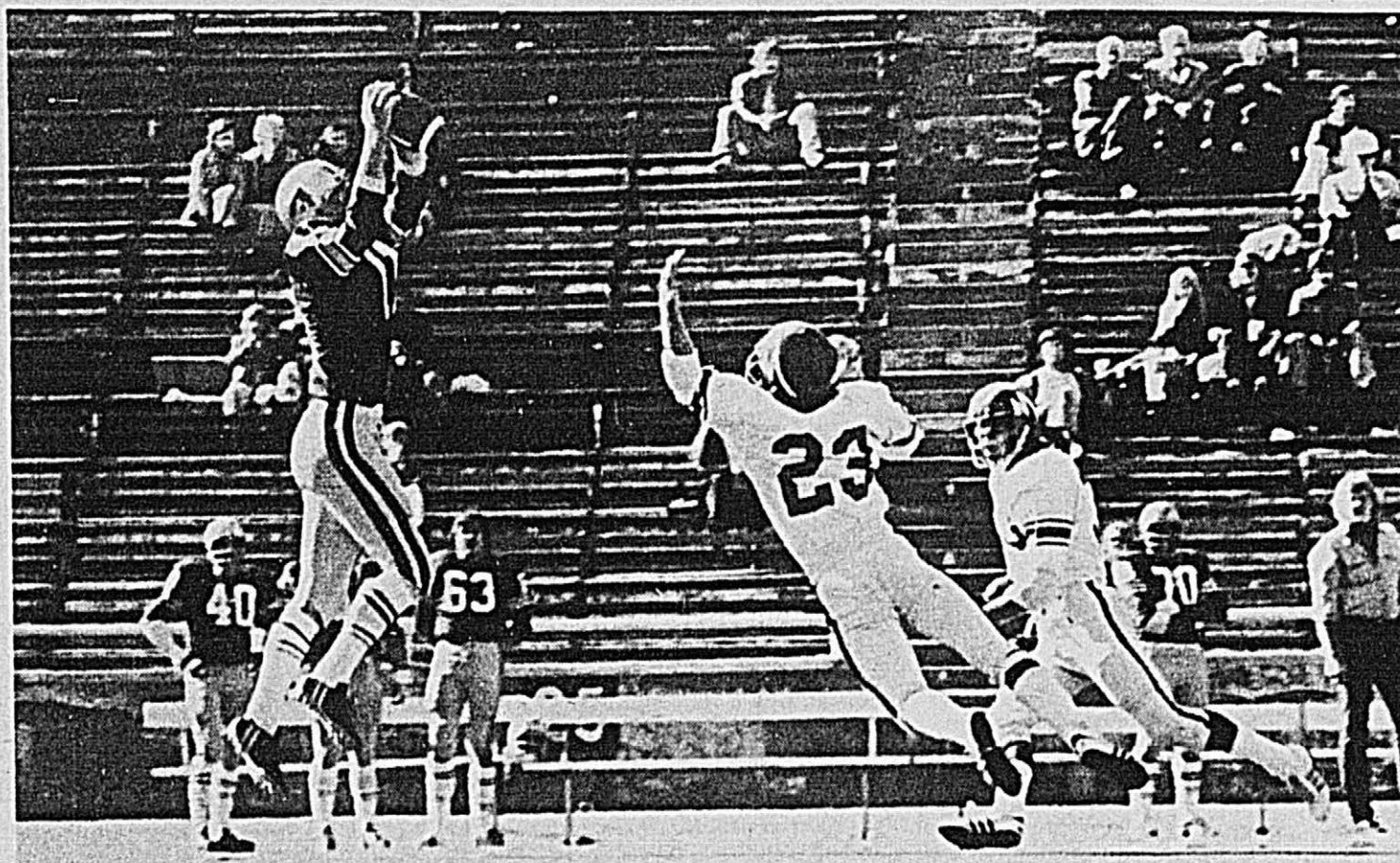
McGill's sportsmanlike con-

duct during the game proved to all football fans that McGill had a fine, disciplined team. They walked away from their 35-14 defeat with their heads high, while the Gee Gees snuck discreetly into their team bus, a Pyrrhic victory.

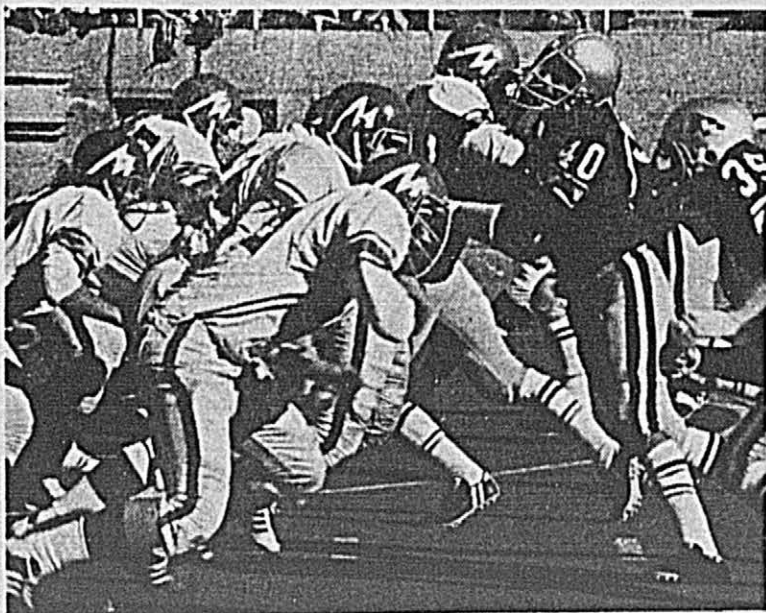
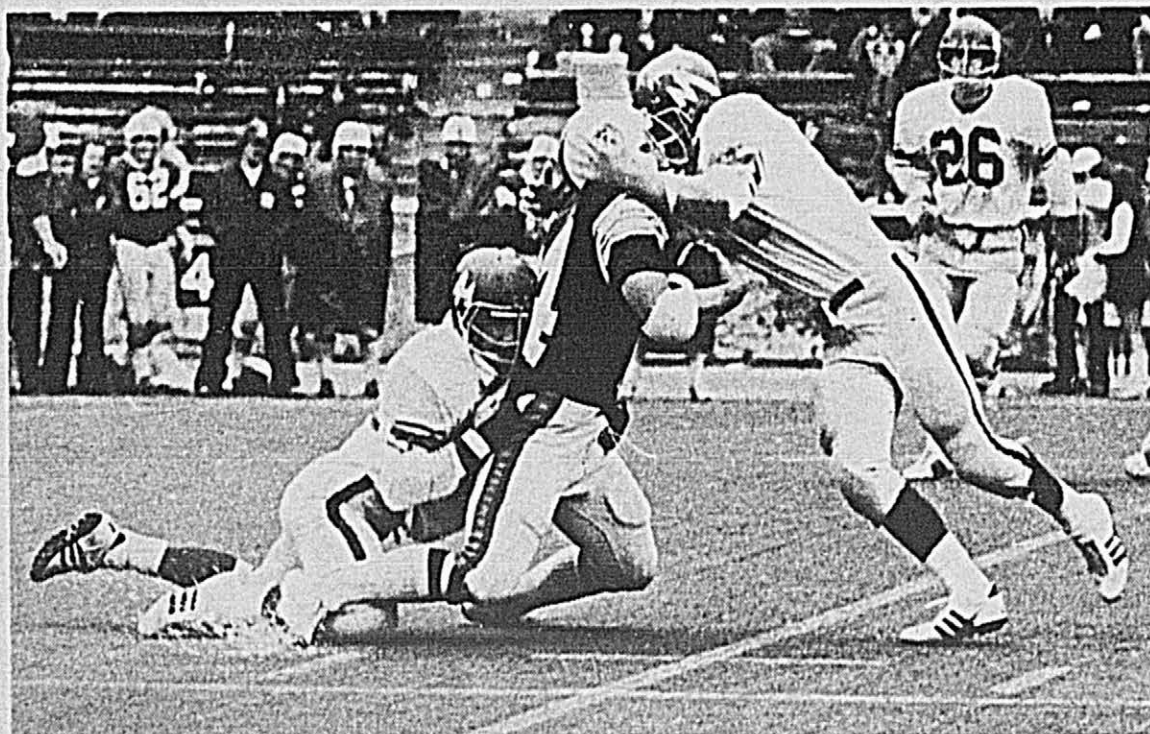
The Ottawa game proved to be the high point of the season for the Redmen, as they had considerable difficulty getting it together in the latter half of the season. The fine effort against the Gee Gees was nullified by their poor showing against the Carleton Ravens.

The Carleton loss was followed by a dull victory against Bishop's. The final game of the season was against Concordia, a playoff spot hanging on this match. Once again, the Stingers and their cursed luck proved too mighty for the Redmen. A touchdown with four seconds remaining on the clock pulled the game out of the hat for Concordia, as they edged McGill 26-25. Alas, the Stingers pulled another one out of the hat.

All in all, it wasn't a bad year, except for all those hats littering the field.



Photos by Bob Bellini



Baseball predictions

by Michel Zelnick
and Oleg Zadorozny
"Play ball!"

In a few weeks, this now old familiar call to bats will pierce the now snowed-in confines of Jarry Park. All diehard baseball fans eagerly await the opening of this baseball season. And why not?

Sugar plumbs

Surely the thoughts of leaning cosily back in shirt sleeves and sneakers, chewing hot-dogs, crunching crackerjacks, sipping suds and cheering for our own rouge, blanc, et bleu is more appealing than being cooped up in a crowded library, eons behind in your work, with three exams tomorrow, and the airtight feeling of the coming flu gnawing away at your innards. But rest assured: pass or fail, dead or alive, the Game carries on.

Yet it was almost not so. A spring training lockout by the major league teams over a stalemate in negotiations between the players and their owners postponed the opening of baseball camps indefinitely. With the lockout dragging on and with the stalled negotiations at a standstill, the upcoming season appeared threatened.

Cue Bugler

However, in stepped commissioner Bowie Kuhn, at the eleventh hour ordering the camps to open so that spring training could finally get underway. And we at the McGill Daily would like to take this opportunity to support Kuhn's actions and commend him for his courageously bold decision. It was time to get baseball out from the negotiating tables and back onto the old baseball diamond... Let's face it, the tables were just too small to play on.

The lists

Now, with the opening of the season a certainty, we feel compelled for the third year running to enlighten you, the reader, with our sure fire never miss major league baseball predictions. That's right. Once again it's time for the Z and Z "pretty sure but don't bet your tuition money on it baseball prognostication." In effect, this means you won't have to wait through the entire summer to find out who's going to finish where. Just read this article and spend the rest of your summer in Europe.

With very few exceptions, this year's rosters have changed little since last September.

Indeed, trading activity was almost nonexistent compared to the zealous bartering of the year before which saw dozens of teams exchanging scores of big name chattel. The stoney silence of the past winter indicates the realization of management that very little was accomplished from the transaction other than the accumulation of disgruntled fans muttering under their beards and crying into their brews. The only big surprises last year were the result of a sudden demise of the year-old Los Angeles Dodger dynasty, and the sudden surges of Boston and Cincinnati, both of which made it on the strength of rookies rather than washed out, recycled talent.

Our crystal ball envisions little change in the status quo next season. Oakland and Pittsburgh are expected to easily repeat their divisional triumphs of 1975 due partly to their tremendous depth, and mainly to a lack of opposition. The National League West and the American League East pose different problems, however.

In order to repeat as division champs in the AL East, the Boston Red Sox must again outlast the Baltimore Orioles

who came very close to catching up to the Sox in the waning moments of the season, despite a horrendously slow start. While Baltimore's roster is replete with veterans, Boston's fate will lie in the hands of two sophomores: Fred Lynn and Jim Rice. The question sits in whether they can repeat their allstar performances this year. Our spirits say no. The edge goes to the Birds with their experience, pitching and Ken Singleton.

Meanwhile, in the National League West, things might be shaping up for a dogfight for first place. As you all know, Cincinnati finished comfortably on top last year as the Dodgers fell victim to both slump and injuries as the '75 campaign proved all but successful. Yet their pitching staff, even without Messersmith, is the envy of baseball and the Dodger offense is potentially devastating with the likes of Ferguson, Cey, and Garvey. To overcome the Red menace, L.A. will need strong seasons from Buckner, Yeager, Baker and Tommy John who must all rebound from either injuries or mediocre seasons or both to their 1974 forms. More important to the Dodger hopes, of course, is that the Reds will have to stop playing flawless ball. It seems then, that the City of Angels will once again play the role of the City of Bridesmaids... Tough noogs.

The Roll

NATIONAL

East
Pittsburgh
Philadelphia
St. Louis
Chicago
New York
Montréal
West
Cincinnati
Los Angeles
San Diego
San Francisco
Atlanta
Houston

AMERICAN

East
Baltimore
Boston
Cleveland
Milwaukee
New York
Detroit
West
Oakland
Kansas City
California
Texas
Minnesota
Chicago

It will be Cincinnati vs. Baltimore in the World Series with the Birds winning it in five on Mike Torrez' perfect game. Trust us. We won't be back next year.

Women's awards

by Leah Auclair

Annually the Women's Athletic Association of McGill holds an Awards Presentation, and this year is no exception. The awards are for female students who have participated and achieved a certain standard in athletic activities. Every female student at McGill who has paid her fees is a member of the W.A.A. and there are activities to cater to everyone.

To earn an award, the athlete can begin by gaining participation points. These are attained by competition in intramural and extramural activities, by officiating, as well as by holding various positions on the General Council of the W.A.A. These positions range from officers on the executive council, (President, Vice-President, Intramural Activities Co-ordinator, Extramural Activities Co-ordinator, Extramural Activities Co-ordinator, Publicity Co-ordinator and Secretary) to managers of intercollegiate teams and organizers of intramural sports.

Points system

As few as ten points gives the participant a red cloth letter "M". A key chain is awarded to those people attaining twenty-five points, and forty points leads to a silver charm. A gold pin is granted to those athletes achieving seventy points but the exceptional athlete strives for one hundred points to have their name inscribed on the Jill McMurtry Terrows Honour Roll. Trophies are presented to the winning intramural teams as

well as an Iveagh Munro Award in recognition of overall unit winner of intramurals. There are four different units representing the various faculties.

The two highest awards are known as special awards: The Muriel V. Roscoe Award and the Dr. Gladys Bean Intramural Award. These awards go only to women who have exhibited outstanding achievement in their respective areas.

Highest honor

The Muriel V. Roscoe Award is the highest award given for athletics and is presented to the graduating student who has proven her athletic ability, leadership qualities and sportsmanship. The award is not given for superb athletic skill only. Its recipient must prove her character as well as her expertise. Only a few participants each year are considered for this award and it takes much discussion and revision of the candidate's performance to reach a conclusion on one winner.

The Dr. Gladys Bean Intramural Award is presented each year to a woman student in recognition of an outstanding contribution to the Intramural program. To be eligible, the candidate must have a minimum number of participation points in the academic year which may come from participation, officiating or administration.

This year, the Awards Presentation is to be held in the Faculty Club Ballroom on Friday, March 26. All individuals who are to attend have received invitations and are reminded to reserve by telephone if they have not already done so. Guests are welcome for a minimum cost but reservations are a must. The Presentation begins at 8 pm.

Congratulations to this year's awards winners and good luck to next year's participants. If you haven't been involved in athletics before, now is the time to find out what they can offer you.



Jock dies early but spectator lives on

by Dave Ed Lewis
The Georgian

Contrary to popular belief, it is the armchair jock and not the brawny well-conditioned athlete who lives longer, according to Concordia athletic director Dr. Ed Enos.

Enos, who is also chairman of Concordia's bio-physical education department, came up with the startling results last month.

A person who doesn't play any sport at all has a life expectancy of 70, while a footballer's is 58 years, the boxer's 62, and the baseball player's 65. Unfortunately, Enos had no statistics for hockey or soccer players.

A conclusion to be drawn from this is that playing baseball is the nearest thing to playing no sport at all, and that somewhere along the line physical well-being is sacrificed by all sports.

Enos, who has developed an athletic training program at Loyola for a number of years, is concerned with the number of injuries suffered by all athletes.

"Only one per cent of our schools and communities have

qualified athletic trainers," said Enos.

Epidemic stage

In response to this need, a new program began last month conducted by Dr. Peter Cohen, an emergency training specialist at the Royal Victoria Hospital. The first course, lasting 12 weeks, is titled Emergency Treatment of Athletic Injuries and is given at the Lakeshore General Hospital.

"Injuries in sport have hit the epidemic stage," said Enos. "According to a study in the U.S., nine out of ten NFL players were injured last season and 86 per cent of all high school footballers suffered some injury."

"In Canada last year, eight hockey players lost an eye, ten more were so badly damaged they were classified as blind and 207 were serious enough to require hospitalization."

"Of great concern are the long-term debilitating effects of injuries. This may account for why a sports player's life expectancy is less than a non-sportsman's."

daily sports



This season's floor hockey finals which saw Commerce defeat Engineering 6-4.



Action in the recent Intramural ice hockey final won by Engineering 4-0 over Law.

Intramural scene

Photos by Stephen Braginetz

Carl

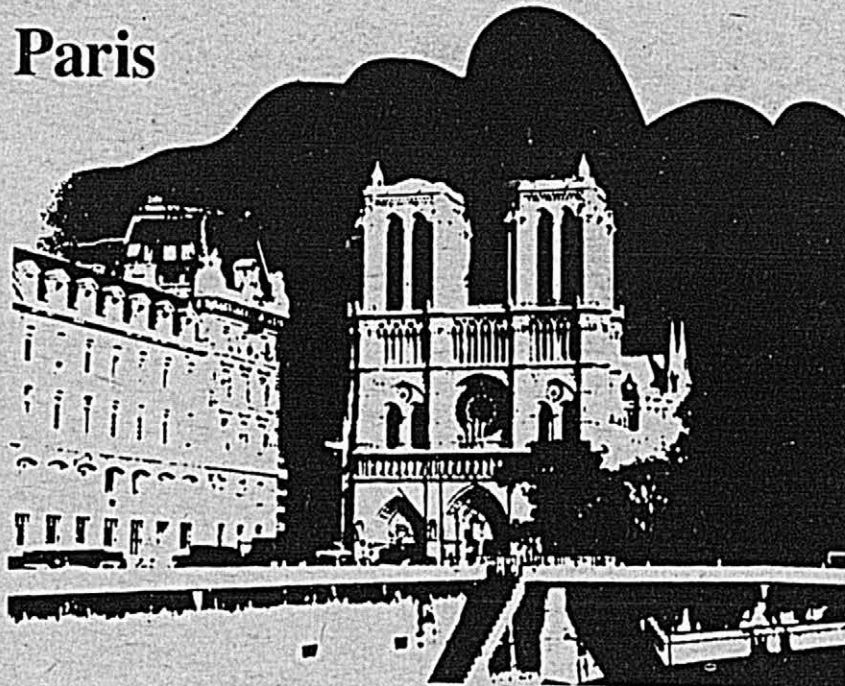
Carlsberg The glorious beer of Copenhagen

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